ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKET

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME XI.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1922

No. 20



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D-44 .... A . 1

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SEVEN EVERY WEDNESDA

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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 20

NOVEMBER 15, 1922

#### A BUSINESS VIEW OF THE ELECTION

So closely are politics and business linked in the present day scheme of things, that it is impossible to consider one without the other. After two years of wrangling, a tariff bill was finally passed. To a few it is satisfactory; to many it is unsatisfactory. But, no matter how unsatisfactory it may be, it is definite and tangible, and something upon which plans may be made for future operations. The likelihood of its being changed within the next six months owing to a radical revision in the personnel of Congress, suggests a rather gloomy out-The change is bound to militate against business expansion, made possible in many lines by the new rates of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, by introducing an element of uncertainty, even if radical revisions are not made, and consequently tend to reduce investment of capital in American manufacturing enterprises. Just as the wheels of business begin running smoothly after the worst two years of the past decade, up steps the American voter with his ever-ready desire for "a change, and casts the proverbial monkey-wrench into the gear box even before the machine has had an opportunity to get under way.

Without a doubt, the present administration has not had a fair chance as yet to show what its plans and policies can do. New legislation has not been in effect long enough to judge results. In fact, it will be a matter of two years or more before the real effects of the new tariff rates can be accurately appraised. In the meantime, a new personnel in Congress can only inject complications that will again befog a situation which seemed to be clearing up. No matter what political policy is carried out in Washington, something definite and lasting is demanded by American business. Industrial plans made four and five years ahead, cannot be worked out if every two years a political upheaval in Washington is going to change the Government attitude toward business, change laws and regulations, change tariff rates, and disarrange industrial machinery generally.

The American voter is ever too ready to throw a party out of power when conditions which are difficult to explain are not altogether satisfactory to the voter. Newspapers and politicians are prone to place great weight upon what frequently appears to be a significant movement, usually labelling it as "a revolt by the people against this or that." Many papers called the countrywide Republican rebuff a revolt against the new tariff rates when the new regulations have not even been completed, and no individual has as yet been touched in any way by increased costs as a result of higher tariff

rates. To a disinterested outsider, the upheaval looks more like a reaction against prohibition, and the Republicans as the responsible party, than against a half-completed business policy of the present administration.

The much-boasted-of American spirit of fair play,—the attitude of "give them a chance,"—apparently applies in everything except government. After a two-year struggle, mainly within its own ranks, to formulate a business policy in keeping with a world-wide economic depression, the completion of plans by the party in power to carry out the policy is met by a sharp rebuff from the American people. This is evidently not fair play nor is it at all reassuring to business men in planning for the future. No matter what the persuasion of the party in power in Washington, it is unfortunate that the voters have ordered a change at just the moment when business begins to see daylight ahead after three years of deepest industrial depression.

#### IS HAYNES BREAKING THE LAW?

If the following statement by Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, as issued by the press bureau of the Federal Prohibition Unit, is a true reproduction of the original wording, Commissioner Haynes should be removed from office by the President of the United States at once as a violator of the National Prohibition Act.

"Effectiveness of enforcement is shown by results in curtailing the source of supply of whiskey for medicinal use and grain alcohol for industrial and drug purposes, such curtailment being reflected in the reduction of taxpaid withdrawals of alcohol as measured in tax gallons. In the year ending June 30, 1921, withdrawals aggregated 26,275,605 gallons and in 1922 only 16,390,603 gallons. Red liquor withdrawals have been reduced from 12,500,000 gallons in 1920 to an estimate of about 2,000,000 gallons for this calendar year. Concentration of bonded supplies in a few centralized warehouses will also make for curtailment, and also result in an annual saving of \$300,000."

To violate one portion of the law in order to enforce another section more in line with the personal views of the enforcer is nevertheless a plain case of breaking the law. Title II, Section 13 of the Prohibition Act states specifically that the Commissioner shall issue regulations which "shall insure an ample supply of such alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and the development of fuels, dyes, and other lawful products." No option is left for the Commissioner. The law says he shall. Obviously Commissioner Haynes has

not complied with the law. In this respect, he is a law violator.

The time has come for President Harding to put an end to hypocritical dealing in the alcohol business. Legitimate business has had its fill of the methods of the Prohibition office. Imperial and bureaucratic methods have thoroughly sickened the chemical and drug industries of the country in defeating repeatedly honest attempts to secure alcohol supplies. Two courses are open to the President,-to at once institute proceedings to separate the industrial alcohol division of the Internal Revenue Department from the Prohibition Enforcement Department, or else remove Commissioner Haynes and replace him by a chemist thoroughly conversant with the alcohol business, one who will enforce the entire law and not that portion only which it pleases him to enforce.

#### DEPENDENTS

A noisy skeleton in our chemical closets is the divorce of the technical and executive branches of the industrial family. Many of us appreciate that this state of affairs is not only uncomfortable and embarrassing, but dangerous also, since a divided house is proverbially weak.

In chemical circles we all discuss this family scandal frankly and take sides vigorously. Some of us have so little family pride and a few of us have so perverted self-interests that sometimes our soiled linen gets a scrubbing on Main Street. Public laundry work of this kind does no good; but it is wise to consider the facts in the case carefully and it can only help to discuss them frankly and fairly.

At a recent meeting of the technical men association with a great industry which, while not a part of our chemical industries proper, is so founded upon a chemical basis that it is one of the nation's largest employers of chemical skill and experience, the attitude of mental snobbishness was painfully evident. If it were not so unbecoming, such an attitude on the part of highly educated, intelligent men would be pathetic for its lack of appreciation of the place of the chemist in an industry and the lack of understanding of commercial problems. Just as unbecoming and just as revealing of ignorance is the state of mind shown plainly at a recent conference of executives with a Government Department head in which the purely technical, chemical problems of a standardization problem were belittled and the chemist's contribution to its solution minimized to the zero point.

The practical business of manufacturing chemicals deals fundamentally with chemical reactions and is built upon the science of chemistry. Chemistry has become the most practical of all sciences and ministers most directly to the comfort, prosperity, and health of mankind. Knowledge gained from books and laboratories far from being impractical and visionary, is the very foundation of the chemical industry. The practical application of chemical science through money-making enterprises for the use of mankind is not ignoble. Many of the most profitable items the chemical salesman handles are gifts from the chemist. Much great

chemical progress has been due to the stimulation of an unfilled demand which the chemical maker called to some chemist's attention. The science and the industry—the teacher; the chemical investigator, the analyst and the executive, the works superintendent, salesman—are dependent upon each other.

Although both groups perform so different services, although their points of view are naturally so different, nevertheless each at heart, appreciates the close relationship. The mutual interest is a strong bond that is weakened by mutual misunderstanding. For this reason, it for no other, the course in chemistry which members of the Salesmen's Association is giving this winter is of inestimable value to the chemist. In like manner, the Chemists Club, where business and science rub elbows, is rendering great service to both industry and science. Such chemists as Nichols, Whittaker, Little, du Bois, Dow, Rosengarten and Reese—to pick out but a few at random—are great industrial and scientific assets not only for their leadership, but also for their tremendous personal influence.

The skeleton of our closet is made up of misunderstandings. It would crumble to an insignificant dust heap, if the technical and executive branches of our family visited each other more often and heard more of each other's problems and learned that both are, after all, much the same sort of people living all in one house. That house has outside enemies and should be closely united inside its own walls.

A tremendous increase in the importation of raw materials for manufacturers of the United States is reported by the National City Bank of New York. These raw products include tin, copper, lead, zinc, pig iron, aluminum, fertilizer materials, rubber, hides, wool, cotton, silk and fibres. In many cases manufacturers are doubling the amount of their importations of raw material a year ago. Compared with August, 1921, the imports in August last show large increases. No better indications of improving business conditions are needed. When prices are thoroughly readjusted the improvement will be general.

#### Many Men: Many Minds

The identity of American interests known by Berlin banks to have been active in the purchase of the shares of the larger German chemical companies is unknown, other than that they are not operating collectively. One report is current to the effect that American interests which formerly acted as agents in the United States for German dye producers are buying shares to supplement original stock issued to them when the German dye cartel was formed.—Daily News Record.

According to a well-known botanist, seaweed contains a large amount of alcohol. This looks as if the bed of the sea within the three-mile limit of America will have to be thoroughly overhauled.—Punch.

Oh, what is so rare as a ton in November?—Fitchburg Sentinel.

## Insect Flower Prices Held Up Abroad

High Levels for Shipment from Trieste and Japan Will Be Reflected in Advanced Quotations for Powder in 1923

F reports from primary markets which have so excited American buyers of insect flowers during the past two weeks, are true, supplies are fairly plentiful, but holders are apparently determined to get high prices or none at all. It is no secret that the peasants of Dalmatia are basing their independent stand on the money which they have made during the past few years in insect flowers. Combined with this attitude on the part of the grower has come a sharp rise in Jugoslavian kronen which has worked against buyers from without Dalmatia. For example, Italian buyers in Trieste have had to pay materially higher prices in lire to cover the rise in kronen, as the peasants firmly refused to accept

less kronen for their goods to cover the difference in exchange. Importers in New York who have held off covering their needs, expecting prices to drop abroad, are now beginning to weaken and contract for shipment at the higher prices. American grinders and distributors have expressed indignation at the attitude of foreign shippers, but are helpless apparently to alter

the situation.

From Japan, reports of softness in general money conditions and the refusal of banks to carry many commodities of a speculative nature, have not been accompanied by lower quotations for shipment of insect flowers. In fact, cabled offers upon being accepted here have been reoffered by return cable in numerous instances at two or three cents higher per pound. The expectation that Japanese goods would be forced on the market as a result of tightness of money there, has very evidently not materialized as yet. Both Dalmatia and Japan seem to have the flower situation well in hand, in spite of fairly good crops in both places, and unless something goes wrong in the working out of the marketing of this year's flowers, American and European consumers will have to dance to the music of the growers. Prices which were expected to be much lower, even down to 25c being looked for by some, will be about the same as those ruling for the past eight or nine months, that is about 45c or 46c a pound for shipment for half closed flowers.

Reports from American Consul Haven at Trieste to the Department of Commerce state that the stock of Dalmatian flowers available for export this year will approximate 500 tons, 400 tons of new crop goods and 100 carried over from last year. Average yearly crops vary from 300 to 1,000 tons. The 1922 crop has been reported of excellent quality, the flowers being small and almost equal in quality to the type known as "Montenegrin wild." The high quality of the year's crop can be attributed to the fact that the season has has been unusually dry and that the plants bearing the pyrethrum flowers have carried little foliage, concentrating the force in the flowers. A report dated October 14th from Japan gave the available stock of

Dalmatian peasants are determined to get high prices for their 1922 crop of insect flowers, estimated at 500 tons. The rise in Jugoslavian kronen has forced up export prices and worked against buyers outside of Dalmatia. Growers will not accept less kronen to equalize exchange rates. The softness in the Japan market is not borne out by quotations for shipment which equal those from Trieste. No acute shortage of flowers is reported in either primary market. The quality reported is high but 46c is named for shipment. American importers and distributors are indignant, but waiting for lower prices has been futile.

insect flowers there at about 170,000 kwamme or 700 tons. Attempts there to buy up the goods cheaply at the end of the summer forced prices up to yen 6.20 per kwamme from 5.90.

Situation in New York

The situation in New York finds importers and millers in a quandary. Up until the present, they have hesitated in covering for requirements owing to the high prices and the feeling that a drop was bound to come. As indications point at present, this is not likely to happen until after the turn of the year. Some importers have contracted for limited quantities of goods for shipment, but are worrying about the attitude of the big distributors of well known brands who are stead-

fastly refusing to do anything in a big way at current prices. As one importer stated, he would rather see a 25c market and move his goods freely into consuming channels, than a 46c market with consumers hesitant in covering their needs. Nevertheless, November is the big buying month for flowers. Rarely is any big flower business transacted after January for current year consumption as the grinders must make up their powder, pack mostly by hand, and get the packaged goods into jobbing channels along in late February or March. Consumer demand from the retailer begins in April. This condition means that the big distributors who are short on powder at present, may be forced into the market at once in spite of flower prices.

Several New York millers have advanced prices for pure powder during the past week or so. From a dull market at 51c@52c a pound for some weeks past, feverish activity soon stiffened quotations to 58c and 60c. Some lots were still available around New York at 55c early this week, but not in any quantity. Two of the biggest powder sellers have indicated their intention of refusing all new contract business until after the situation quiets down. Actual stocks of powder and flowers in New York are small at present as all importers have held off taking on supplies with the lower price idea in mind.

The Trieste Market

An interesting communication on the market in Trieste sent out by one of the biggest New York importers, gives a good explanation of the situation abroad. It

says in part:

"During the war, when Trieste and Dalmatia were cut off from international trade for almost five years, large stocks of insect flowers accumulated in the hands of the farmers and of the local speculators. Although it is difficult to give exact figures on account of deficient statistics, these stocks have been estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. This entire quantity plus the crops of the years 1919-21 (certainly not more than 2,000 tons) was almost completely sold out to the consumers, when the last crop came to the mar-

ket in June-July, 1922, and there were not even 50 tons left over from the previous crops.

The 1922 crop had promised to give a good yield, because new plantations had been made in recent years. But the weather conditions last winter and spring were so unfavorable, that many of these new plantations perished and it will take at least another two years to renew them. This is the reason why the last crop has been a very short one and can hardly be estimated at more than 5-600 tons. A very large part of this quantity has already gone into the channels of European consumption as well as to North and South America, and other parts of the world. It is highly improbable that more than 300 tons are still available in all hands and this is much too small a quantity to last until the next (and probably small) crop comes in towards June-July, 1923.

"Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the growers, who are all very well off today, show no inclination to sell, but are holding off for higher prices. An important feature is the exchange of the Jugoslavian crown, which has advanced about 100 per cent in the last six months. This means that local speculators in Dalmatia would have to ask today the double price in dollars as compared with the June-July prices if they want to realize the amount they paid for the goods in Jugoslavian crowns at the time of the new crops. The prices here in New York, however, are only very slightly higher today than they were six months ago, and it therefore seems inevitable that a strong advance must take place very soon, unless Japan comes out with large offerings at low figures which does not seem likely.

"Present quotations for Dalmatian flowers are rather nominal as follows: Closed flowers very scarce, 47c @53c; half open flowers, 46c@47c; open flowers, 44c @45c, with practically nothing obtainable in this grade as they were bought up first owing to the lower price; chopped stems, 5½c@6c; all gross for net weight, cost and freight New York, net cash against documents."

#### NO HALT IN UPWARD BUSINESS SWING

No recession in business prosperity is likely in the immediate future, according to the view expressed by the Harvard Economic Service in a circular just issued, which says: "The recent decline of stock prices has served to generate considerable pessimism, and has led to statements that business conditions have not improved to the extent anticipated, or that the improvement which has taken place will be of a temporary and illusory character. In view of the case, such misgivings are as unjustified to-day as they were last January, or even earlier, when business first began to emerge from the slough of depression.

"At every stage since the turning point, in 1921, pessimists have been able to find a multitude of more or less plausible reasons why business could not possibly improve; nevertheless, improvement has developed in the natural course of a normal business cycle. Our index of manufactures has risen to substantially the normal level, and the widespread unemployment which existed a year ago has been replaced by an actual scarcity of labor in many localities. These facts seem to leave no doubt as to the character of the movement now under way. Our forecast, therefore, remains unchanged. We forecast an upward movement of prices and further extension of business activity, with the strong probability of continuation of the upward swing during the second half of next year."

#### NEW NARCOTIC REGULATIONS ISSUED BY FEDERAL CONTROL BOARD NOV. 15

No Limit Placed on Amount of Crude Opium or Coca Leaves Imported for Medicinal and Legitimate Uses -Definition of "Derivative" and "Preparation"

#### (Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15 .- The Federal Narcotic Control Board has just issued its permanent regulations for the importation, exportation and trans-shipment of narcotic drugs. The new regulations were made necessary because of the amendment to the narcotic drugs law. The regulations do not fix the amount of crude opium or cocoa leaves imported fo rmedicinal and legitimate uses. The regulations are as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of the narcotic drugs import and export Act, approved May 26, 1922, published in Treasury Decision 39184 of June 12, 1922, the Federal Narcotics Control Board hereby prescribes the following regulations:

Regulation 1—Definitions.

prescribes the following regulations:

Regulation I—Definitions.

(a) The term "crude opium" shall be understood to mean the spontaneously coagulated sap obtained from the soporific poppy (Papaver somniferum and related species), and which may or may not have been subjected to further drying or other treatment, thus covering all forms of opium known to the trade, such as gum opium, granulated opium, powdered opium, and deodorized (deformation of the state opium, powdered opium, and deodorized (deformation of the state opium, granulated opium, powdered opium, and deodorized (deformation opium, granulated opium, granulated opium, and deodorized (deformation opium, granulated opium, deodorized opium, granulated opium, deformation opium opium opium opium opium opium opium opium opium opium, granulated opium, deodoria, ethylmorphine hydrochloride (known as dionin), or diacetylmorphine opium opium, deodoria, ethylmorphine opium opi

#### **IMPORTS**

Regulation 2—Ports designated for imports.
Crude opium and coca leaves (which are the only "narcotic drugs" as defined in the Act that are admissible) may be imported only at the ports of New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, California.
Regulation 3—Who may import.
Crude opium and coca leaves may be entered only by manufacturers actually engaged in manufacturing from such crude opium or coca leaves products for the wholesale trade for medical or other legitimate uses.
Regulation 4—Applications required.
Applications in triplicate for permission to import crude opium or coca leaves should be made under oath on an approved form. stating all material facts, and addressed to the Collector of Customs at the proposed port of importation, who, after careful consideration of the same and any investigation deemed necessary, will forward the application with his recommendation to the Federal Narcotics Control Board, care of Division of Customs, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Such application must state the amount of the stock on hand, the usual requirements for the ensuing six months, and the necessity for the proposed importation.

Upon request, the Collector of Customs may furnish to the ap-

the amount of the stock on hand, the usual requirements for the ensuing six months, and the necessity for the proposed importation.

Upon request, the Collector of Customs may furnish to the applicant a certified copy of the approved application for use under the laws or regulations of the exporting country.

Regulation 5—Procedure on arrival and delivery from the Appraiser's Warehouse.

Immediately upon the unlading of crude opium from the importing vessel, the customs officer shall carefully examine the packages, note their condition, seal the packages, and cause them to be transported under customs guard and by bonded cartmen to the Appraiser's warehouse where they shall be placed in a separate and specially protected enclosure.

The Appraiser shall issue such special regulations to his employees as will insure the safekeeping of the packages while in the warehouse.

No delivery of crude opium to the importer from the Appraiser's warehouse will be permitted until the Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the building and a Deputy Appraiser shall be satisfied and so note on the delivery permit after personal examination that the importer has taken all proper precautions for the safe transportation of the crude opium from the Appraiser's warehouse to the importer's premises or to the premises of the common carrier if shipment is to be made.

Until otherwise ordered, however, the procedure now followed in the case of shipments of crude opium in bond between the ports designated in Regulation 2 for imports will not be disturbed.

Except as specially provided in these regulations, the procedure (Continued on page 1289)

(Continued on page 1289)

## Chemical Exports of Netherlands Increase

Drugs, Dyes, Acids and Essential Oils Show Large Gains in 1922 Over 1921—Largest Market in the World for Coca Leaves

THE foreign trade of the Netherlands in chemical products for the first half of 1922 was distinctly favorable. Exports of practically all the chief items showed an increase over January-June of 1921, and the group embracing chemicals, drugs, paints, and dyes, rose to 42,198 metric tons, valued at \$6,958,722, from the 25,054 tons, valued at \$5,151,000, exported in the first six months

Shipments of acetic acid for the half year increased from 1,150 to 1,804 metric tons, Great Britain being much the largest consumer; those of essential oils gained about 82 per cent. Soda cargoes rose from 160 tons to 378 tons; potash from 782 to 1,521 tons, over two-thirds of which went to the United States. There was an increase in the exports of sulfuric acid, of saccharin, and of glue, gelatin, and similar products.

Quinine sales by the Netherlands to other countries during the first half of 1922 trebled in quantity, almost doubled in value, and the record in miscellaneous medicinal preparations and flavoring extracts was about the same. This expansion is a continuation of the more or less steady growth in Holland's foreign trade in chemical products that has been developing in the last few years, according to Consul General George E. Anderson, of Rotterdam. Recent official export returns show, among others, the following totals (gross weight in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds):

	January-D	ecember-	January.	June-
Articles	1920 Tons	Tons	1921 Tons	1922 Tons
Acetic acid Essential oils (excluding tur-	2,913	2,662	1,150	1,804
pentine)	161	132	45	82
Synthetic perfumery materials	168	116	48	102
Soda products	688	381	160	378
Potash, caustic and other	685	2,539	782	1,521
Magnesia		8,085	3.122	5.142
Sulfuric acid	5.791	4.566	3,150	4,521
Saccharin		16	7	16
Bone, fish, and other glue	1,468	1.726	615	947
Gelatin		702	314	582
Quinine sulfate	120	117	29	85
Flavoring extracts	215	145	72	97

Exports to the United States were satisfactory. Miscellaneous chemicals showed a material decrease, but the exports of quinine and cinchona bark, creosote oil, tartaric acid, and a few other commodities more than made up for the loss.

#### Chemical Imports Increase

The Netherlands imports of chemicals, drugs, paints, and dyes for the same period rose sharply in volume from 89,146 metric tons in January-June, 1921, to 123,589 tons in the first half of 1922, a gain of 39 per cent and increased from \$8,428,000 to \$9,316,746, or 10 per cent in aggregate value. Only a few of the imports from the United States showed a material decrease in volume, though the falling off in value in a number of instances was large.

There are over a dozen large factories in the Netherlands devoted to the manufacture of chemicals. Two of these, located in Amsterdam, operate in connection with the quinine factory at Bandoeng, Java. Together they manufacture all varieties of quinine salts in powders, tablets, pills, ampoules, etc., and are, in short, one of the principal factors in the quinine industry of the world. Their position seems to be due largely to high technical skill in conjunction with the exceptional position in the trade which their connections with the Government cinchona plantations give them.

A cocaine factory, also at Amsterdam, manufactures principally cocaine hydrochloride and other salts of cocaine, for which it obtains the raw material—the

coca leaves—from its own estate in Java. Amsterdam is the largest market for coca leaves in the world. The factory also manufactures homatropine, tropacocaine, and aethocaine. The last-mentioned is the registered name of the Dutch product corresponding to the German preparation, novocaine, used generally as a local anesthetic.

A factory at Naarden manufactures particularly glycerin and organic chemicals such as vanillin, aubepine, coumarin; pharmaceuticals such as hexamine, silver salts, and salol; and alkaloids such as morphine, codeine and their various salts. The company also makes nitrogen fertilizers. As a producer of glycerin this factory has been of considerable importance in the world's markets, and before the war made all the glycerin used in the dynamite factories for the South African mine fields.

A biochemical factory at Amersfoort makes a specialty of flavoring extracts and soluble essences for soda-water fountains and confectionery use and floral attars for perfumery and soap making. Another branch of its business is devoted to organo-therapeutic and pharmaceutical specialties.

One firm in Amsterdam is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of theobromine, hexamethylenetetramine, caffeine, lecithin, quinine and absolute alcohol. The output of this factory depends entirely upon demand, except in the case of quinine in which the company is handicapped by a lack of raw material.

#### Plants Making Caffeine

The plant at Katwyk is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of caffeine and theobromine and their salts from tea, coffee and cacao. This company's yearly output is about 55,000 pounds, of which by far the larger portion is caffeine. The company also manufactures about 130,000 pounds of formaldehyde from methyl alcohol, purchasing its raw materials therefor in the United States almost exclusively. From the formaldehyde the company also manufactures various derivatives, such as urotropine and tannoform.

Among other concerns of more or less prominence is one at Amersfoort which makes a specialty of producing rennet extract and butter and margarine colors. The company also makes a malt extract for the textile industries and a powerful bleaching agent for the treatment of oils and flour.

A factory at Zwyndrecht is doing a large and increasing business in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, particularly superphosphates. The concern imports its rock phosphates from the United

A Tilburg company devotes itself very largely to the production of aniline dyes, producing about 1 metric ton of various colors per day in addition to 200 kilos of intermediates.

At Uitgeest a company specializes in the manufacture of milk sugar.

Two or three of these works find their largest market in the Netherlands, notably for formaldehyde derivatives and superphosphates. Most of the other products are chiefly for export, with domestic sales secondary.

The United States takes a fair share of the fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals, one of the producers of caffeine and theobromine reporting American sales running between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds a year. Great Britain, the British colonies and Scandinavia are important buyers of practically all classes of Dutch chemical products, though every quarter of the globe

is represented.

That the domestic output is not sufficient to meet the home demand is evident from the excess of imports over exports of this group; but the fact must not be overlooked that the imports include many of the raw materials used in making the finished chemicals and pharmaceuticals later exported as well as products not manufactured in the Netherlands at all or readily obtainable near at hand in Germany.

#### NEW RULING ON ALCOHOL FOR RUBBING

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending the following notice to collectors regarding compounded alcohol for rubbing purposes, prepared from specially denatured alcohol:

"Effective thirty days from the date hereof all manufacturers qualified to withdraw and use specially denatured alcohol for the preparation of compounded rubbing alcohols to be used as liniments for external purposes, must withdraw Formulas 23-A, 37, 39-A or 39-B for this purpose, the particular formula so withdrawn and used being pursuant to approved application on Form 1479 and manufactured on the premises of the bonded manufacturer pursuant to formulas ap-

proved by the Department.

"Wherever Formulas 39-A or 39-B are withdrawn for this purpose it is hereby provided that the denaturer shall add to each 100 gallons of the two specified formulas, as now authorized, three-eighths of a gallon (three pints) of approved benzol, of the quality specified below. Permittees must clearly specify in writing to the denaturer or bonded dealer that the benzol modification of Formula 39-A or 39-B for external liniments is desired. Failure on the part of bonded manufacturers to procure these modified formulas from the denaturer or bonded dealer, for use in place of Formula 39-A or Formula 39-B now authorized, and to prepare finished compounded alcohols with such modified formulas, will be deemed sufficient cause for the withdrawal of the authorization to procure and use specially denatured alcohol.

"Specifications for benzol: Solubility in water. When 10 c. c. of benzol are shaken with an equal volume of water in a glass-stoppered cylinder divided into tenths of a cubic centimeter, and allowed to stand five minutes to separate, the upper layer of liquid must measure not less than 9.5 c.c. Boiling point. When 100 c.c. of benzol are subjected to distillation in the same manner as described for the determination of the boiling point of wood alcohol, not more than 1 c.c. should go over at 77 degrees C., and not less than 95 c.c. at 85

degrees C."

#### Trade Notes and Personals

Spencer Kellogg, pioneer linseed oil producer, died suddenly Nov. 14 at his home in Buffalo. He was 60 years old.

George C. Davis, formerly tariff adviser to the Senate Finance Committee in framing the new tariff act, has opened offices at 2 Rector st., New York.

The various articles written by Walter H. Cousins, editor of the "Southern Pharmaceutical Journal," will be published in book form by Arthur S. Mathis, 1314 Young st., Dallas, Tex.

The first National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Dec. 7 to 13. Displays of water purifiers, superheaters and steam generating devices are planned.

The offices of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Technical Photographic and Microscopical Society are now located at the Bar Building, 36 W. 44th st., Room 710, New York. A joint meeting of the society with the Society of Chemical Industry will be held Dec. 15 at Rumford Hall.

Louis Neuberg, resident manager of the Warner Chemical Co., Carteret, N. J., was elected Committee-man-at-Large of Woodbridge, N. J., Township, and Seabury C. Mastick, vice president of the Warner Chemical Co., was elected State Senator in the twenty-sixth Senatorial District, Westchester county, New York.

Judgments entered last week include the following: City of New York against the Paul Chemical Co., \$194; City against the Scientific Cleansol Co., Inc., \$194; City against the Raticide Chemical Co., Inc., \$105.13; City against the Stewart Morse Chemical Co., \$105.13; City against the Union Drug Co. of New York, \$1,500.25.

#### CRITICISES EXPOSITION CHARGES

Adriaan Nagelvoort, who proposes to give a chemical exposition at Madison Square Garden next year, replied last week to the letter issued by the Advisory Committee of the International Exposition Company, which has been giving exhibits heretofore at Grand Central Palace, saying in regard to the show held in September last:

"Isn't it profiteering to make our chemical industry spend a million dollars every year on a show at the Grand Central Palace so that the Exposition Company can make its profits? Isn't it profiteering to take about \$290,000 for a show in the Bronx which could not have cost over \$60,000?

"How about a charge of \$100 a week for the rental of a desk and four chairs, second hand furniture?

"How about a charge of \$200 for the building of two sets of shelves, almost the price of a Ford car, shelves made of lumber worth not over \$2?

"How about the fund that I established with the first show in which the Exposition Company was to turn over 10 per cent of the net profits to the advisory board to be used as a scholarship or research fund for the benefit of the chemical industry? What has become of it?"

## Drug Industry Protests Alcohol Ruling

Seven Leading Associations Declare "25 Per Cent Liquidated Damages" Clause Is Unjust and in Violation of Rights Guaranteed by the Volstead Act— New Orleans Distillers Tell of Shipments Delayed by Incompetent Prohibition Agents—Former President of American Pharmaceutical Association Sends Emphatic Protest to President Harding

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—The following national associations have filed protests against "25 per cent liquidated damages" clause and members of these associations are requesting Senators and Congressmen to support the protest.

American Pharmaceutical Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, The Proprietary Association, Toilet Article Manufacturers of America,

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers of United States, American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

In the face of these protests Acting Prohibition Commissioner James E. Jones, has addressed a letter to a Congressman containing the following: "Although these bond regulations affect about 40,000 permittees in the United States and although they have been issued for more than two weeks and although prior to that time wide and extensive notice of the proposed contents of these regulations were given, yet we have received fewer than one dozen protests, most of these few being directed wholly to the 25 per cent clause."

In spite of this statement Washington representatives of trade associations report that they exerted every possible effort to obtain advance information relative to the provisions of this regulation and without success. The ruling was carefully guarded until

it was signed.

#### AGENTS DELAY ALCOHOL SHIPMENTS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—Emphatic condemnation of the manner in which industrial alcohol plants are supervised by the Prohibition Unit is voiced here by officials of local industrial alcohol plants. "It seems to me that the industrial alcohol business is being persecuted," said Charles A. Schexnayder, general manager of the Crescent Industrial Alcohol Co., of Algiers.

"Certain irresponsible prohibition agents with no knowledge of alcohol and its purposes are trying to dictate to us and by so doing are restraining our legitimate business. It is the prohibition enforcement agents, not the men of the internal revenue department, although they, too, have supervision over our plants. The interval revenue men do their work efficiently and are to be commended, but the prohibition agents find fault with details and cause us many delays.

"For instance, we could formerly receive an order for a shipment of alcohol for legitimate uses, and get it out in one day. The same shipment now requires fifteen days, due to the papers we are forced to file, the telegrams to be sent and the confirmation messages to

receive and send.

"Such measures handicap our business. I will say, however, that it is not the local prohibition agents but the men sent here from Washington that cause the

trouble for us. Getting samples to a customer is another detail that requires infinite patience and a world

of red tape."

W. B. O'Neil, general manager of the Kentucky Distilleries at Westwego, declared that the alcohol plants can hardly do business now under the regulations imposed by the prohibition department. He expresses the belief that the agents appointed to supervise the plants should have a technical knowledge of chemistry. The supervision by the prohibition department and the internal revenue department is described as a hardship for the plants.

F. D. Fitch, secretary of the New Orleans Industrial Alcohol Co., concurred in the opinions expressed by other officials and declared that the prohibition agents supervising the plants should be versed in the uses of

alcohol and its by-products.

There is no protective alliance among the manufacturers of industrial alcohol through which the local officials can act, but it is said here that a united protest is expected to be made in Washington against the unfairness to the manufacturers.

#### CONVICTED BY HIS OWN STATEMENT

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—A. Homer Smith, Secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, in discussing the plan of the Prohibition Commissioner to curtail alcohol for medical and industrial uses, calls attention to the following statement made by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, which has just been issued by the press bureau of the Federal Prohibition Unit: "Effectiveness of enforcement is shown by results in curtailing the source of supply of whiskey for medicinal use and grain alcohol for industrial and drug purposes, such curtailment being reflected in the reduction of taxpaid withdrawals of alcohol as measured in tax gallons."

Title II, Section 13, of the National Prohibition Act reads as follows: "The Commissioner shall from time to time issue regulations respecting, etc. \* \* \* and to place the nonbeverage alcohol industry and other industries using such alcohol as a chemical raw material or for other lawful purpose upon the highest plane of scientific and commercial efficiency consistent with the interests of the Government, and which shall insure an ample supply of such alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and the development of fuels, dyes

and other lawful products."

Mr. Smith says: "The statement of the Prohibition Commissioner supplies some very illuminating information as to the attitude of the Government officials, charged with the prohibition enforcement, toward legitimate industry using alcohol."

The railroads of the country report that on October 30 last they lacked 175,523 freight cars to meet the demand of the shippers. This is the largest shortage of freight cars ever reported in the history of the American railroads. The demand for freight cars in excess of the available supply amounted to 179,239, an increase of 12,890 over the week before, while surplus freight cars scattered over the country in good repair totaled 3,716, a decrease of 693 cars during the week.

## PROTESTS TO PRESIDENT HARDING AGAINST ILLEGAL ALCOHOL RULING

Samuel L. Hilton, Former President of American Pharmaceutical Ass'n, Declares Prohibition Commissioner Usurps Powers of Congress by Making! Laws Supplementary to Volstead Act—Free Use of Alcohol in Medicines Guaranteed in the Act, Which Is Nullified by Recent Rulings

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Samuel L. Hilton. former president and now chairman of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association has address-

ed the following letter to President Harding:

"Treasury Decision No. 3398, requiring retail druggists to deposit 25 per centum of the full amount of their bonds with the Bonding Companies, as collateral security in addition to paying the full premium rate, based upon the entire amount of their bonds, under the provisions of the Volstead Act, giving authority to promulgate regulations for the enforcement of same, has just come to my attention; as ex-president of the above Association and as chairman of its Council I cannot help but appeal to you and enter a humble protest to such decision.

"The records of the Prohibition Unit I am confident will show that the legitimate drug trade of this country has been in full accord with everything fair and reasonable to carry out the provisions of the 18th Amendment and I respectfully submit that the Prohibition Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau is not justified in making any such demands on the retail drug trade of this country, for the reason that they cannot show that retail druggists, I mean licensed and legitimate retail druggists, have been generally violators of the Volstead Act; to the contrary, however, they have supported and co-operated with the Government in every way possible and where there has been any violation it has been of a technical character entirely.

"Regulations that have been so often changed as these regulations have been require an attorney of no small ability to keep us posted and one who is in the closest touch with the department and its rulings; rulings that have been frequently changed over night, is it therefore a wonder that there have not been more violations? I have personally done my utmost to keep posted, have been in close touch with the Prohibition Unit and I am frank to admit that the regulations as amended many many times and constantly changed are now about as clear as mud and I am sure I am expressing the feeling and sentiment of the drug trade of the country when I make this statement.

"I am of the opinion, and I am sure the people of the country generally are opposed to any law so ambiguous as to require regulations, constantly amended for its enforcement, and if clearly presented to the people of this country a very different aspect would

be presented when they go to the polls.

"Laws should be enacted that are clear and explicit. Such laws require no regulations for their enforcement, further the Constitution does not grant the power to executive officers to make laws and I respectfully submit that the majority of the regulations that have been promulgated the past few years by the Executive Departments are or have the force of laws enacted by Congress, this is not correct and will not stand the test of the courts.

"In connection with the collateral deposit, please let me point out that the bonding companies will not take a chance and I happened to learn a few days ago that they are going to demand a 50 per cent collateral deposit, and in some instances more, as they feel that a slight technical violation will cause the forfeiture of the deposit; is this fair or reasonable or was it ever intended under the 18th Amendment or the Provisions of the Volstead Act? I respectfully submit that Congress had no such intentions and that said regulation should be set aside and the act administered in a sane manner.

"Further the requiring of a collateral deposit by the drug trade will take out of circulation many millions of dollars of working capital, increase the cost of medicines to the sick and needy, cripple, if not put out of business entirely hundreds and possibly thousands of small manufacturers who cannot afford the loss of the amount of working capital that will be on deposit, and the legitimate drug trade will be placed in the position that they cannot manufacture anything containing alcohol under the regulations if their requirements exceed 15 gallons during the quarterly period owing to the collateral deposit that will be required.

"The Volstead Act contemplates no such condition, nor does it place a burden on the use of alcohol for legitimate manufacturing purposes, to the contrary it specifically provides for the free use of alcohol for medicines and legitimate purposes, and I respectfully submit on behalf of the drug trade of the country, a calling that has done so much and is constantly doing so much in every community for humanity's sake, that we should not be burdened by such a regulation and I respectfully ask your careful consideration, look-

ing to its annulment."

#### INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL HEAD NEEDED

The intention of Congress to separate the administration of industrial alcohol from prohibition enforcement is implied in the act itself by Titles II and III. The action of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, therefore, in vesting in a prohibition enforcement organization without the essential technical and economic knowledge and training, the duty of carrying out the provisions of Title III, was illegal by implication, illogical by any method of sound reasoning, economically impractical, and should be changed, says the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry."

In order that the legitimate uses of alcohol may not be further hampered and curtailed, we deem it proper to suggest a prompt change of the present procedure along the following lines, which will not entail any

modification of existing law.

(1) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue should immediately designate a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or an Industrial Alcohol Commissioner to take over the administration of that portion of the law relating to industrial alcohol. The regular Collectors of Internal Revenue and Civil Service revenue officer should be designated to assist him as is customary in the enforcement of other internal revenue laws. The Deputy Industrial Alcohol Comm. should possess suitable technical knowledge, training and experience to place the nonbeverage alcohol industry and other industries using such alcohol upon the highest possible plane of scientific and commercial efficiency.

(2) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue should invite the active support and assistance of an advisory committee of technical and commercial experts to assist the industrial alcohol unit in investigating all applications for permits and furthering the uses of indus-

trial alcohol in scientific research.

(3) Scientific study and research should be encouraged by the establishment of a properly equipped laboratory distinct from policing laboratories and devoted exclusively to alcohol problems.

## Du Pont Co. to Pay Big Stock Dividend

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. directors voted on Nov. 10 to increase the authorized capital stock from its present \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000, by adding 200,000 shares of \$100 par value. The present outstanding capital is \$63,378,300, and the directors will declare a 50 per cent stock dividend, with the approval of the stockholders, who have been called to meet on Dec. 4

in Wilmington.

There will be no cash dividend paid on the newly issued stock this year. The directors announced that the dividend rate for the newly issued shares would be decided at their February meeting and would be determined at that time "in the light of conditions then ruling." The old stock pays dividends at the annual rate of \$8 per share, and the belief is generally in the financial district that this will be the rate on the new stock. The stock dividend by "du Pont," as the corporation is known in the financial district, was not a surprise, because it is in line with the policy dictated by Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the board, and Irenee du Pont, the president, of ploughing back into the property a large percentage of each year's earnings.

The present stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange on May 24, last, and trading in it started at \$115 a share. Its advance since rumors that a stock

dividend would be declared has been spectacular, and it closed on Nov. 10 at 169¼, an advance for the day of 7¼ points.

The du Pont Company held a place of prime importance in the World War. It has been estimated that the company supplied more than one-half of the powder used by the Allies. Since 1915 the ramifications of the company's interests have led it into many fields of industrial activity. Through the du Pont American Industries Co. it is the largest individual stockholder in the General Motors Corporation, controlling in all 7,400,000 shares of the common stock. At the market price on Nov. 10 these holdings of common stock had a value of \$107,300,000.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. originally started as a holding company, taking over the ownership of about 100 different corporations through acquisition of their capital stocks.

At the end of last year the company had 10,579 stock-holders, of which 3,342, or 35 per cent, were employees.

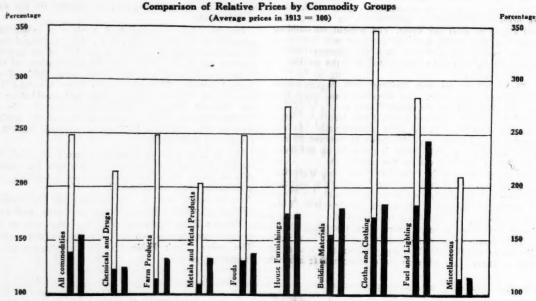
The du Pont Company was the outgrowth of the powder company formed by the elder du Pont in 1802. The present stock dividend is the capitalization of accumulated surplus.

## Pumping Liquid Sulfur from the Earth



## Business Waits on Price Readjustment

#### CHART I-WHOLESALE PRICE ?



Hollow columns measure the peak of 1920 prices.

Solid lines within hollow columns measure the level of prices at the lowest points reached during depression.

Solid column on right of each group represents prices in September, 1922.

NE of the chief reasons for the widespread distress which characterized the crisis and depression of 1920 and 1921 was the dislocated condition of the price system, says the "Chemical Bulletin," issued by the Chemical National Bank of New York. Prewar relations between wholesale and retail prices, between wages and the cost of living, between the prices prevailing in different commodity groups were seriously disturbed during the war-time rise of prices and the precipitate decline which began in 1920. These disturbances impaired business confidence, broke the smooth flow of goods from the initial extractive stage to the stage of final consumption, and introduced uncertainty and confusion into business relations.

Equilibrium in price relations is desired, but it does not follow that a return to pre-war relations is essential to equilibrium. In default of a better standard, however, the pre-war basis may be used in determining the extent of the changes which have taken place in price relations.

In the chart certain price relations between commodities, grouped in significant classes, are brought out. It is based upon the revised index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In all cases the figures are relative with average prices in 1913 as the basis of comparison.

It is clear that inequalities still prevail between commodity groups, if 1913 relations be taken as normal. Of the distinctive groups, chemicals and drugs stand at one extreme, being only 24 per cent above their 1913 level, with fuel and lighting at the other extreme, 144 per cent above the pre-war figure. Present prices for fuel, however, are exceptionally high, inflated tempo-

rarily as a result of the coal strike. Excluding that group the range of price variation is materially reduced. Cloths and clothing, 83 per cent above 1913 prices, stand next in order.

The relations between the prices prevailing in the different commodity groups at their lowest levels may be studied by comparing the solid bars within the hollow columns. The index of prices of all commodities at their lowest point was 38 per cent above the 1913 level. Prices in five groups (farm products, foods, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous) were below the average at this point, and the same five groups are still below the average at the present time. The average gain in these groups since prices started to rise has been 11 points. The average gain in the four groups which at their lowest point were above the 1913 level (fuel and lighting, building material, house-furnishings, and cloths and clothing) has been 25 points. Excluding fuel, the average gain in these latter groups has been over 12 points.

This comparison is of great significance. If the attainment of the pre-war relationship between price groups is to be desired, the movement of prices since the rise began has been away from that goal. Prices above the average have risen more than have prices below the average, with a consequent widening of the gap between them. A continuation of this process cannot but serve as a barrier to business recovery. It means that the relative disadvantage in buying and selling of those securing incomes from the first five groups is being intensified, that the purchasing power of important bodies of consumers is being lessened.

#### QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Asked	Bid	Asked
Air Reduction 611/2	:62	Hercules Powder195	200
*Allied Chem. & D. 74	741/2	Hercules Powd., pf.102	104
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.113	114	Heyden Chem 23%	21/2
Am. Ag. Ch 33	331/2	Hooker Electro 55	65
'Am. Ag. Ch., pf 64	67	Hooker Electro. pf 60	70
*Am. Chicle 7	71/2	*Int. Agricult 61/2	10
*Am. Chicle, pf 20	29	Int. Agricult., pf 311/2	321/2
*Am. Cot. Oil 221/2	223/4	*Int. Nickel 15	151/8
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf 441/2	48	*Int. Nickel, pf 75 *Int. Salt 75	80
*Am. Cyan 15	20	*Int. Salt 75 *Mathieson Alk 52	53
*Am. Cyan., pf 53	56	Merck & Co., pf 72	75
*Am. Druggist S 6	61/6	Merrimac 83	88
Am. Glue 40	45	Mulford Co 35	40
Am. Glue, pf 65	70	Mutual Co150	
*Am. Linseed 351/2	361/2	*National Lead1151/2	116
*Am. Linseed, pf 561/4	571/2	*National Lead, pf.113	114
*Am. Malt 12	13	N. J. Zinc165	168
*Am. Zinc 171/2	173/4	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Amer. Zinc, pf 54	5434	Parke, Davis & Co.131	132
Atlas Powder158	160	Penn. Salt 85	87
Atlas Powd., pf 901/4	94	People's Gas. Chi., 943/4	95
British Am. Chem. 1	52	Procter & Gamble124	128
By. Prod. Co 57	65	Procter & Gam., pf 102	106
Carborundum135	1351/2	Royal Bak. Po118	125 99
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 97 Sherwin-Williams 29	30
Casein Co 30 Celluloid Co 92	45 98	Sherwin-Williams 29 Sherwin-W., pf 93	97
Celluloid Co., pf106	1061/4	Stand. Ch 90	100
Ches. Mfg220	240	Swan & Finch 30	32
Ches. Mfg., pf109	112	*Tenn. C. & Chem 93%	91/2
Com'1 Solv. A 481/2	491/2	*Tex. Gulf. Sul 641/4	641/2
Do B 38	42	Union Carbide 62	631/4
*Corn Products1301/2	131	Union Sulphur	
*Corn Products, pf122	123	*Un. Drug 79	60
*Davison Chem 311/2	321/4	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 46	48
Dow Chem	200	*Un. Dyewood 42	****
Dow Ch., pf	103	*Un. Dyewood, pf	941/2
Du Pont de Nem. 161	1631/2	Un. Gas, Imp 51	513/4 56
*Du P't de Nem.Db. 857/8	863/8	In. Gas, Imp., pf. 551/2	63
Eastman Kodak 86	861/4	U. S. Gypsum 62½ *U. S. Indus. Al 66½	6676
Eastman Kodak, pf.108	225/6	*II. S. Indus. Al., pf. 991/2	101
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 221/8 Freept. Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	*VaCar. Ch 271/2	28
Grasselli128	132	*VaCar. Ch., pf 63	64
Grasselli, pf100	10114	*V. Vivaudou 141/4	141/2
		rk Stock Exchange	
Listed on	New 10	in Stock Dathange	

#### CHEMICAL AND DRUG SECURITIES SOLD

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom, 14 Vesey st., New York City, last week: \$1,500 note of California Alkali Co., dated May 4, 1920, \$50 lot.

\$7,000 California Alkali 6 per cent gold bonds, due April 1, 1929, July, 1921, coupons attached, 1 per cent. \$5,000 Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corp. twoyear mortgage and collateral trust notes, due April 1, 1920, April, 1919, coupons attached; 100 shares Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corp. certificates of de-posit; 50 shares Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corp., no par, \$500 lot.

621/2 share Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc., voting trust certificates, \$1 per share.

5 shares Fraser Tablet Co., first preferred; 5 shares Fraser Tablet Co. common \$111 lot.

570,000 shares Peruvian Copper and Smelting Co. voting trust certificates, \$80 lot.

100 shares National Drug Stores Corp. preferred, \$1,150 lot.

The directors of the American Smelters' Securities Company voted yesterday to dissolve the company. This decision is the outgrowth of a fight on the part of the insurgent stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Co., the present company. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for Dec. 14 to take action on the proposal. The American Smelting & Refining Co. owns more than enough stock of the securities corporation to bring about the dissolution. It is estimated that the dissolution will result in a saving to the American Smelting & Refining Co. of \$15,000 a vear.

The American Sugar Refining Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 134 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 1.

#### EXTRA DIVIDEND BY EASTMAN KODAK

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 15.-The Eastman Kodak Co. has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30, and quarterly dividends of \$1.25 a share on the common and 11/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2, all to holders of record Nov. 29.

The 50-cent dividend applies on the company's 1,968,-620 shares of outstanding common stock of no par value. The declaration of this dividend makes \$1.75 for the quarter and places the issue on a \$7 a share per annum basis, it it may be assumed that the same extra distribution will be made in future. The company is now earning at the rate of \$8 to \$10 a share on its outstanding stock, and those familiar with its affairs say that all indications point toward increasing business.

The company split up its outstanding capital stock, recently, giving ten shares of no par value common stock for each share of \$100 par value common stock and 2,500,000 shares of no par value stock were authorized. The old stock had advanced to quotations so high as to render it impossible to trade on the Exchange, and it was stated at the time that the split-up had been made for the purpose of permitting broader trading. During the last ten years an average of over \$6,000,000 has been carried to surplus, the total of which at the close of 1921 stood at \$58,122,040. Current assets of the corporation on the same date were \$62,022,540 and current liabilities \$8,518,236, leaving a net working asset position of more than \$53,000,000.

The National Sugar Refining Co. proposes increasing its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 by declaring a 50 per cent stock dividend. Stockholders will act on the suggestion at a meeting to be held Nov. 15.

#### New Incorporations

Pathe Chemical Co., Wilmington, \$500,000. Chemists. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York.

Magnesite Cement Products Co., Boston, \$100,000.

Two States Lime Co., Chicago, \$204,000.

Rosebrand Co., Atlantic City, N. J., \$125,000. To make chemicals and by-products. E. and H. A. Brand, Louis Rosenthal; rep. J. B. Perskie, 513 Guarantee Trust Bldg., Atlantic City.

Rex Chemical Co., Houston, Tex., \$8,000. To make chemicals. W. D. Plunkett, L. D. Jones, W. H. Schopmeyer, Houston.

Harlem Chemical Co., Dover, Del., \$500,000. To make chemicals.
Corporation Registry Co., 900 Market st., Wilmington.
New Era Chemical Mfg. Co., 416 Belvidere ave., Baltimore, \$100,000. To make chemicals and alkalies. R. E. Lee Young, R. E. Preece, W. M. Travers.

\$100,000. To make chemicals and alkanes. R. E. Lee Louing, M. E. Preece, W. M. Travers.

F. W. Weber & Co., Inc., Keyport, N. J., \$50,000. To make chemicals. C. O. Manx, F. W. Weber, Keyport.

New Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$25,000. M. P. Riley, A. Schneider, B. J. Maier; attorneys, Gibbons & Pottle, Buffalo.

Schneider, B. J. Maier; attorneys, Gibbons & Pottle, Bultalo. Alex Pickering & Co., New York, \$50,000. To do a merchandising business. A. H. Pickering, C. S. Wehrly, F. C. Bangs; attorneys, Satterlee, Canfield & Stone, 27 William st.

Mason Gibbs Corp., Buffalo, \$5,000. To make chemicals and dyes. A. H. Mason, W. E. Gibbs; attorney, A. J. Adler, Buffalo. International Chemical Co. of America, Wilmington, \$500,000. Corporation Service Co.

Atlas Chemical Solvents Corp., Dover, \$200,000. Dealing in and with synthetic fuels. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York.

York.

Insecta Chemical Co., 989 Becker st., Milwaukee, Wis., \$25,000.

H. T. and H. V. Illing, T. D. Wangemann, Milwaukee.

American Vat Color Mfg. Co., 3223 Western B'lvd., Chicago, 4,500 shares stock, no par value. To make synthetic organic products. W. J. Loeffler, E. C. Kohlsaat, H. F. Cark.

Chemical Products Corp.. Providence, R. I., \$10,000. To make chemicals and chemical by-products. J. B. Littlefield, F. A. Otis, Gilbreth Brown, 24 Audubon ave., Providence.

Den-Wal Mfg. Co., Newark, \$100,000. To make chemicals and chemical by-products. H. L. Davis, N. P. Walton, J. A. Dennis, 8 Jefferson st.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, See Chemicals, page 1266

#### BUYING FOR FUTURE DELIVERY ACTIVE

Heavy Acids in Better Demand—Caustic Soda Moving in Good Quantities—Little Arsenic Available—Insecticide Prices for Next Year Not Yet Announced

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Ammonium Chloride Imp., & tb. Potassium Prussiate, Red, 5c tb. Zinc Dust, 4c tb.

Caustic Potash, 1/2c lb.

Declined
Sodium Prussiate, Yel., 1/2c lb.

The market in heavy chemicals continues along steady lines and with prices, on the whole, firm. Buying for next year is said to be quite active while the spot market is only moderately active. Heavy acids continue in better demand. Caustic soda is moving in good quantities, while caustic potash is very quiet. The arsenic situation is still the market feature. Little material is available that has not been sold. There is no evidence that the market will break, but with many large buyers still uncovered for the coming season, the signs point toward higher prices. Speculation has materially strengthened the spot market, though not much material can be located. Insecticide prices for next year have not been announced, but much higher prices than last year can be expected. Yellow prussiate of soda is much easier. Buyers seem to be buying only enough to carry them over until the first of the year when contracts go into effect. Potassium prussiate is much firmer. Lead acetate is still in a strong position due to higher costs of metal. Zinc has been advancing in price and higher prices for zinc products may be looked for. Zinc dust is higher. Rubber tire makers report a busy season ahead, and zinc oxide will be in great demand.

Acid, Acetic—Demand continues steady and prices are firm. The latest schedule of prices quotes 28 per cent at \$2.92½@\$3.00 in carlots of barrels at works. 56 per cent named at \$5.85@\$6.00. 70 per cent at \$7.31@\$7.52. 80 per cent named at \$8.35@\$8.61. Glacial quoted at \$11.41@\$13.50 as to maker.

Acid Hydrofluoric—Makers report a strong demand and prices are steady. 30 per cent in carlots of barrels at works quoted at 5ctb. In single carboys at 7ctb. 48 per cent in 10 carboy lots at 10c. 52 per cent 11c. 60, per cent named at 13c@14c as to quantity.

Acid Muriatic—No new developments have been noted. Demand has improved and prices differ as to maker. 18 deg. is quoted at 90c@\$1.00 in tank cars. 20 deg. named at \$1.00@\$1.10 in tanks. Carboys at \$1.10@\$1.50. 22 deg. in carlots of carboys at \$1.50@\$1.75.

Acid, Nitric—The market has been quiet with little interest being shown by consumers. 36 deg. named at \$4.50@\$5.00 in carlots of carboys. 38 deg. quoted at \$4.75@\$5.25. 40 deg. range \$5.00@\$5.50. 42 deg. \$5.25@\$5.75.

Acid Sulfuric—Consuming demand continues to improve. Prices are quoted as to maker. 66 deg. in tank cars at works named at \$14.00@\$15.00. Drums in carlots at \$1.00@\$1.10. 60 deg. named at \$9@\$11 in tank cars. Oleum, 20 per cent named at \$17@\$18 per ton in tanks at works.

Acetone—Demand has been moderate with makers quoting carlots at 18½ctb at works. Drums in less than carlots at 19c.

Alums—Ammonia is still scarce and makers are having difficulty in meeting orders. Lump in barrels at works named at \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Ground quoted at \$3.50@\$3.65 and powdered at \$3.90. Chrome named at \$5@\$6. Potash quiet at \$4.25@\$4.50 for domestic. Imported at \$3.50@\$3.75. Soda in barrels at works \$3.50@\$4.00 as to quantity.

Aluminum Sulfate—Supplies continue scarce and prices have a strong tendency. Iron-free in carlots of bags at works named at \$2.50. Imported \$2.50@\$2.62½. Commercial quoted at \$1.40@\$1.50 in bags and \$1.55 in barrels.

Ammonium Chloride—Demand is along steady lines with importers' prices firmer for granulated. White imported named at 6½c@7c on spot. Gray at 8c @8½c. Domestic quoted at 7½c@7¾c for white and gray 7½c@7¾c. Lump named at 15c.

Ammonium Sulfate—Sellers are asking higher prices but with demand routine buyers are holding off. Generally quoted at \$3.30 in single bags at works. In double bag f, a. s. \$3.55.

Arsenic—Spot is quoted at a variance as to seller and small supplies are available. Prompt and afloat is quoted at 1034c@1134c. Very little is to be had in supplies on spot, and the outlook for the future is far from bright. Still higher prices are expected when the insecticide season starts.

Barium Chloride—Demand has fallen off somewhat though prices are not much easier. Domestic is quoted at \$95@\$100 in bags at works. Imported at \$90@\$95.

Bleaching Powder—Makers continue to take on contracts for next year at 2.00 per 100 pounds. Exwarehouse prices at a range \$2.25@\$2.40. Imported is said to be offered at \$2.15@\$2.25.

Copper Sulfate—Demand is improving though the volume of business is not large as yet. Makers quote crystals in carlots at \$5.90. Powdered at \$6.75.

Copperas—No improvement in production has been reported and supplies are still low. Bulk is quoted at \$18@\$21 ton as to maker. In bags at works \$23. In barrels \$25 ton.

Glauber's Salt—Buying continues active with textile industry in full swing. Technical in bags quoted at \$1.10@\$1.25 and in barrels at \$1.25@\$1.40. U. S. P. domestic named at \$1.40 in barrels at works. Spot \$1.75. Imported in barrels named at 85c with little demand.

. Lead Acetate-With the price of lead advancing al-

most daily further advances in acetates may be looked for. At present white crystals are quoted at 12c. Broken in barrels, 11½c. Granular, 11¾c. Powdered 12¾c in barrels.

Potash, Caustic—Demand has not been great and prices are close to costs. Imported is offered at 6½c @6½c for 88-92 per cent. Higher prices are expected with reports of advances abroad. Domestic quiet.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow has come in for better demand and prices are much firmer. Quoted at 38c @39c. Red is offered at 85c@90c as to seller and quantity.

Soda Ash—Demand is heavy and makers are busy. No changes in contracts have been heard and business is being done on the old basis of \$1.20 for 48 per cent in carlots at works. 58 per cent ex-warehouse is held at \$2.01 per 100 pounds. 58 per cent dense named at \$2.07 ex-warehouse New York.

Soda Caustic—Good business is reported and makers still making contracts on basis of \$2.50 for 60, per cent basis in carlots at works. Production costs are higher but the increase in business seems to offset this, and prices are steady. Ex-warehouse New York named at \$3.72. Resale prices from \$3.50@\$3.60. For export outside brands are offered at \$3.35 and inside brands at \$3.45@\$3.50.

Sodium Prussiate—Prices have eased off and seem to have reached their lowest point at 21c@21½c. Buyers are purchasing only enough for temporary needs and stocks are accumulating.

#### Heavy Chemical Notes

Potash prices were increased throughout Germany last week 92 per cent above former figures.

Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc., have obtained a judgment for \$133 against Glen R. Patton.

Exports of Chilean nitrate for the week ending October 28 totaled 72,102 metric tons, the highest weekly export since the crisis in the industry.

The American Smelting and Refining Co. has advanced the price of refined lead from 6½c to 7c a pound, the highest price for the current year to date.

The Treasury Department has approved regulations remitting the duty on salt when it is imported for the purpose of curing fish transported into American ports in ships of United States registry.

The directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 134 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1. Books close at 3 P. M. Nov. 17 and reopen Nov. 27.

Hepburn Chamberlain, with the Hooker Electrochemical Co., has returned to the New York offices of the company. Mr. Chamberlain has spent three months in the South investigating new outlets for the concern's products.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock of \$25 par value, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 31. This is the first distribution since May 1, when 43¾ cents was paid.

The General Asphalt Co. will close its fiscal year, ending Dec. 30 next, with a better showing than it did last year. This year the company was able to continue payments of preferred dividends without cutting into the surplus, as it did last year. The surplus now amounts to nearly \$4,000,000.

#### SODIUM EXPORTS IN AUGUST

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Among the exports of sodium compounds during August were 99,159 pounds of cyanide, valued at \$20,281, shipped as follows: Yukon Province of Canada 50,000 pounds, Honduras 20,000 pounds, Mexico 8,375 pounds, Costa Rica 8,240 pounds, China 2,000 pounds.

Borax shipments amounted to 1,518,217 pounds, valued at \$80,249, principally to Germany 512,927 pounds, England 337,255 pounds, Japan 298,549 pounds, Ontario, Canada, 178,779 pounds.

More than 1,602,000 pounds of silicate of soda were exported to Ontario, 107,212 pounds to Mexico and 110,962 pounds to Cuba. Total exports were 2,095,810 pounds, valued at \$21,979.

Sal soda exports in August were 867,427 pounds, valued at \$15,208, principally to Ontario, 698,390 pounds.

Exports of ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate and other sodium compounds follow:

	Soda	Caustic	Bicar-	Other:
	ash	soda		ompounds
Countries	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium		67,425		
Denmark		22,400		22,400
Germany				386,220
Italy	****	1,166,833		****
Netherlands	****	45,065		
Spain	****	224,000	****	75,500
Sweden		53,900		
England	41 500			421,153
Canada:-				
Maritime Prov		145,000	6,802	93,344
Quebec and Ontario	1,294,147	1,203,872	461,925	7,913,568
Prairie Provinces	110,100	60,420		70,534
Brit. Columbia and Yu-				
kon	353,400	25,985	570	3,890
Costa Rica	1,200	34,720	12,960	1,390
Guatemala		1,440	1,120	5,279
Salvador	990	6,947	14,568	710
Mexico	398,500	444,209	173 703	226,335
Cuba	51,300	450,550	46,528	9,366
French West Indies		673		****
Haiti			1,568	212
Virgin Is. of U. S			1,410	144
Argentina	536,100	1,007,355	****	20,353
Bolivia			****	500
Brazil	30.500	945,429	1,000	25,380
Chile	15,000	636,431		3,419
Colombia	4,140	127 597	31,488	5,026
Ecuador	****	****	****	40
Dutch Guiana	****	5,500		****
Peru	47,758	4.872	10,000	2,121
Uruguay	,	174.231	****	10,031
Venezuela	19.860	47,843	16.610	6,162
British Ind.	1111	21,700		
China		183,400	****	1,425
Java & Madura		91,750	****	
Other Dutch East Ind	****	303.787	****	
		62,000	11,200	
Hongkong		2,015 263	4,246	148,437
Japan	****		200	300
Kwangtung, leased terri		647,850	128,260	9,190
Philippine Is		24, 494	120,200	28,305
Australia		23,460		20,003
Belgium Kongo	1 100	8,800		
British South Africa	1,100	112.000	****	
Portuguese Africa		1145.000	****	****

#### GAINS MADE BY MATHIESON ALKALI

Earnings of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., for the September quarter show profits equal to an annual rate of more than \$1,200,000, or \$9 a share on the common stock, after allowing for preferred dividends. In the June quarter earnings were at an annual rate of \$900,000, or \$6 per share, and in the March quarter were at the yearly rate of \$600,000, or \$3.30 a share on the common.

It is believed that the company is approaching the time when it can extinguish its floating debt, and with a little further interval of earning power, pay off the \$210,000 in accrued dividends on the preferred. On Dec. 31 last, the corporation owed the banks approximately \$850,000; this has now been reduced to \$350,000. At the same time that the corporation has been paying off its bank loans, it has maintained its cash position, and at present has a cash balance in excess of the bank loans.

## The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, see Chemicals, page 1266

#### SPOT MENTHOL STOCKS DEPLETED

However, 200 Cases Will Arrive within Next Thirty
Days—Importers Increase Prices of Salicin and
Spartein Sulfate—Camphor Firmer—Salicylates, Carbolic Acid and Wood Chemicals Continue Strong—
Denatured Alcohols Tending Higher—Acetanilid Up

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Acetanilid, 5c@8c fb. Camphor, 1c fb. Guaiacol Carbonate, 25c fb. Menthol, 50c fb.

Advanced
Podophyllin, 25c tb.
Salicin, 75c tb.
Sodium Cacodylate, 75c tb.
Spartein Sulfate, 10c oz.
Sulfocarbolates, 3c tb.

Declined No Declines

Tres	Today	Last	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Acetanilid	\$.35	\$.30	\$.30	\$.33	\$2.00	\$.20
Acid Citric, Import	.50	.50	.501/2	.45	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.25	18.00	3.65
Calomel, American	1.15	1.15	1.15	.82	3.43	.90
Camphor, Jap. ref	.85	.84	.90	.91	3.55	.41
Iodine, Resublimed	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.50	5.00	3.75
Menthol	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.75	13.50	3.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.35	5.35	5.35	4.80	12.80	4.50
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.26	.26	.26	.19	4.30	.80
Ouinine Sulfate, Imp	.50	.50	.50	.68	.90	.25
Sodium Salicylate	.42	.42	.42	.28	4.25	.27
Strychnine Sulfate	.84	.84	.84	1.15	2.05	.50
Average	2.11	2.11	2.11	1.94	5.92	1.56

Medicinal chemicals continue in good demand and prices are firm in all directions. Sellers report a steadily increasing interest in the entire line and expect the market to retain its healthy appearance for some time to come. Numerous manufacturers are sold up for months in advance on exceptional items. Menthol is sharply higher on spot scarcity. The week brought out no definite downward movements. Advances were made on several minor materials, guaiacol carbonate, sulfocarbolates, spartein sulfate, salicin and podophyllin going higher. Acetanilid prices have increased but makers are at odds. Camphor firmed slightly. Salicylates, wood chemicals, denatured alcohols and carbolic acid are in strong positions and are tending to higher levels. Mercury is quiet.

Acetanilid—Makers have advanced their prices owing to higher cost on aniline oil and now quote 35c @38ctb as to seller. It is expected that all factors will be at the higher figure shortly. Resale lots are offered at 33c@35ctb in small amounts.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Firm at 95c in makers' hands. Outside sellers will do 85c@88c but cannot offer in quantity. Business is improving steadily and buyers are reported covering far ahead.

Acid Carbolic—Since the last increase on small package U. S. P. acid, crude phenol has gone higher. Distributors quote crystals in 110 pound tins at 42ctb and in 1 pound bottles at 51ctb. In strong position and reports indicate additional advances unless phenol ceases climbing.

Acid Citric—Domestic material and various odd lots of imported goods can be had at 50c@51ctb as to quantity. In routine request.

Acid Salicylic—Tending upward as phenol is scarce and high in price. Salicylic at 35c in makers' hands.

Resale at 33c@35c in small quantities. Continues active with sales well up to plant capacities.

Acid Tartaric—Best price on imported goods is reported 30½c. Ranges to 31c as to quantity. American manufacturers ask 32c and are reported doing a good business at that figure.

Alcohol, Wood—Firm but unchanged with 95 per cent at 95c@97c, 97 per cent 98c@99c, acetone free at \$1.10 @\$1.15, and pure methyl at \$1.05@\$1.07. Demand is increasing and even at this time material is hard to obtain.

Alcohol, Denatured—Sellers expected advances on the entire line following last week's higher price on No. 1 special denatured, now 39c@41c in barrels, and 34c@36c in drums. The increase was not made, however, and the old schedule prevails.

Antipyrine—In regular channels better than \$2.50 cannot be done. Some small lots in outside hands could probably be had slightly cheaper. The duty amounts to a little over 80c, figured backward as provided by a recent ruling of the Treasury Department.

Bromides—Weak and in routine request at unchanged prices. American made goods at 25c@26c for sodium, 26c@27c for potash, and 33c for ammonium. Imported potash 17c@20c, soda and ammonium 18c@20c.

Camphor—Firmed to 85c@86ctb as most of lower priced shipment was taken out of market. For shipment 78c c. i. f. Japan is quoted. The Monopoly Bureau has announced that the price of B. B. camphor will be advanced 2 yen per 100 pounds, effective Jan. 1, 1923.

Cream Tartar—Spot imported goods may be had at 24½c@25½ctb. Material is higher for shipment as the export duty has been increased. This has temporarily prevented exporting and it is expected that the ruling will be changed.

Formaldehyde—Strong at 131/4c for carlots of barrels at works. Less carlots 133/4c@14ctb as to quantity. Consumers continue active. Most plants are back in operation at this time.

Guaiacol Carbonate—Up to \$3.75@\$4.00tb owing to higher manufacturing costs.

Menthol—The market on spot and in the Orient has gone up in the air. Delay in securing prompt shipments caused spot stocks to become depleted and virtually no material can be had at present. Such as is offered is held anywhere from \$7.50 to \$8.00 per pound for cases. Less cases at \$8.00@\$8.50. As shippers in Japan were advised of the spot situation they refused to quote. One small order was put through at \$6.75 c. i. f. About 200 cases are en route, the arrival of which will ease the market to some extent. The leading factor reports no spot goods available.

Mercury—Quiet at \$71.00@\$71.50 per flask. For shipment £11 17s 6d c. i. f. New York, is asked.

Podophyllin—Higher as mandrake root has advanced considerably. Price now \$4.50@\$4.75tb.

Sodium Cacodylate—Advanced to \$5.25@\$5.50tb as import costs are higher.

Spartein Sulfate-Increased to 60c@70c ounce, as to

quantity. Outside lots, which exerted a depressing effect, have been fairly well eliminated.

Sulfocarbolates—Steadily increasing phenol costs have carried sulfocarbolates to higher levels. Calcium now 61c@63c, sodium 41c@43c, and zinc 40c@42c. Lower figure for granular, higher for powder.

#### SANTONIN SITUATION TIGHT

From a reliable source the following information, concerning santonin, was obtained: "The comparatively small stocks available abroad were made before 1917, most of the material being actually pre-war goods. There has been absolutely no santonin manufactured during the last few years. Since the Soviet government took over the santonin factories it has been doling out the available material at prices which it has fixed arbitrarily. It is not known exactly how much material is in stock at present but the quantity is not large, being estimated generally at a six months supply. It is hard to get shipments of wormseed to the factories as they must come from the outlying districts. The poor transportation system cannot be utilized as local governments confiscate the wormseed as it passes through their territory."

#### NEW IDRIA CLAIMS ALLOWED

Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court in Equity, Boston, has allowed the claims of New York, Boston and San Francisco banks, and has entered an order that the receiver, James D. Colt, be authorized to enter into a contract with Charles F. Choate, Jr., whereby the latter shall agree to use every effort to bring certain litigation to successful conclusion, upon such terms as he deems best. In addition it is provided that Mr. Choate shall agree to carry on the litigation without further expense to the receiver or the corporation, and shall be allowed a fixed percentage for his work.

This decree practically terminates the New Idria matters. Judge Anderson recently ordered the property of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co. sold at public auction in California for not less than \$300,000.

#### A. H. PICKERING HEADS NEW CORPORATION

Alexander H. Pickering, head of the London house bearing that name, is president of a new firm incorporated for \$50,000 in the state of New York. The new concern will be known as Alex Pickering & Co., Inc., and has offices at 136 Liberty st., New York. C. S. Wehrly is vice president and treasurer and F. C. Bangs is secretary. Mr. Wehrly will continue as manager of the New York office, Mr. Pickering having returned to England.

The business of the company will be expanded considerably. The principal article carried is quicksilver but various chemicals, essential oils and crude drugs will be exported and imported. The expansion has necessitated increasing the staff and moving into larger quarters at 136 Liberty st.

Rutledge Wilhelm, formerly sales manager for T. Fujisawa & Co., has taken the offices at 15 Park Row, formerly occupied by that concern, and is dealing in camphor, menthol and other Oriental chemical products on his own account. Mr. Wilhelm is at present acting as American purchasing agent for T. Fujisawa & Co.

Italian calcium citrate will sell at 600 lire per 100 kilograms during the 1922 and 1923 seasons, according to an official report.

#### NOTED SWISS CHEMIST VISITS AMERICA

Dr. A. A. Kaufmann, Head of Usines de L'Allondon of Geneva, Arrives in New York to Investigate American Market for Alkaloids and Synthetics—Inventor of Synthetic Quinine

Dr. A. A. Kaufmann, head of the Usines de L'Allondon, Geneva manufacturers of fine chemicals, alkaloids and synthetics, arrived in New York last Friday on the Aquitania for his first visit to the United States. Dr. Kaufmann was accompanied by J. E. Dockendorff, president of J. E. Dockendorff & Co., North American representatives for the Usines de L'Allondon, and will make his headquarters during a two weeks stay at the New York office of the former company. He comes from Europe heralded as one of the foremost authorities on synthetic organic chemistry abroad, the inventor of a number of new processes in coal-tar synthetics now in use, and for some years a professor of organic chemistry at the University of Geneva.

In a number of fine alkaloids, Dr. Kaufmann's research has brought forth new methods of production. His process for the production of quinine artificially instead of from cinchona, has attracted considerable attention in scientific circles abroad, where he is well-known as an authority on pharmaceutical chemicals. Dr. Kaufmann is visiting America to study the possibilities of the market for the introduction of alkaloids and synthetics manufactured by his company in Switzer-land.

#### PROTEST FEDERAL SALES OF MEDICINES

(Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Representatives of the various drug and chemical associations, with headquarters in Washington, are considerably stirred up about the sales of so-called surplus medicines and chemicals by the War Department. The fact that these commodities are sold "as is" makes it apparent that the Government is not very sure of the quality and purity of the surplus drugs and medicines offered for sale. As an instance of this the following paragraph appears in the catalogue of the recent sale of surplus drugs:

"All property listed in this catalogue at said auction will be sold 'as is' and 'where is,' without warranty or guaranty as to quality, character, condition, size, weight or kind, or that the same is in condition or fit to be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and no claims for any allowances upon any of the grounds aforesaid will be considered after the property is knocked down to a bidder by the auctioneer."

Drug and chemical interests take the point of view that the Government should have no more right to sell medicinal products without standing squarely behind the purity and quality of such products than should any manufacturer or other dealer in medicines. Protests have been made to the Surgeon General's office regarding the sale of these products without proper guaranty.

F. G. Cottrell was elected president of the Chemical Society of Washington last week. Other officers elected are J. B. Reed, secretary; H. W. Houghton, treasurer; W. D. Collins, R. B. Sosman, W. W. Skinner, F. C. Cook and R. C. Wells, councilors, and L. H. Adams, R. O. E. Davis, V. K. Chestnut, A. Seidell, E. T. Wherry and F. W. Smithers, members of the executive committee.

Colgate & Co. have obtained a judgment for \$441.79 against the Union Porcelain Works, Inc.

## The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, see Chemical, page 1264

#### H-ACID IN STRONG DEMAND

Higher Cost of Production Holds Prices Firm—Aniline Oil and Salt Scarce on Spot—Domestic Cresylic Acid Production Sold Ahead—Para-Amidophenol Advanced by Makers

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Para-amidophenol, 5c fb.
Declined
No Declines

Tren	d of t	he Ma		T	***	D
	Today	Last Week	Last	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Benzene, C.Pgal.		\$.30	\$.30	\$.27	\$1.10	8.25
Naphthalene, flaketb. Phenoltb.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1.50	.03
Xylene, 2 deggal.	.45	.45	.45	.45	••	
Aniline Oilb.	.16	.16	.16	.173/2	1.40	1034
Benzaldehydeb.	-55	.55	.55	.45	. ::	.08
Betanapthol, disttb. Paranitroanilinetb.	.23	.23	.22	.77	1.50 1.85	.08
Average	0.344	0.344	0.335	0.319	1.25	.167

The demand for intermediates continues steady and prices have remained firm. The recent advances in acetic acid and methyl alcohol used in the manufacture of para-nitroaniline and dimethylaniline respectively have placed these commodities in a strong position. Para-amidophenol has been advanced by makers. Old The stocks are nearly depleted and of poor quality. present scarcity and high cost of phenol will make this product strong in the future. H acid is in brisk demand and the market strong due to higher costs of production. Gamma acid is moving in good quantities. Beta-naphthol is in fair demand. Aniline oil and salt are firm and scarce on spot. The situation in coal-tar crudes has changed very little though conditions are said to be improving with production increasing steadily. There is still a scarcity of phenol though some imported phenol is in the market and the price is high. Domestic cresylic acid production is sold far in advance and very little is to be had on the spot market. Benzol and toluol continue in strong demand with production well sold. Naphthalene has been unsettled.

#### Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Demand continues strong though production is well sold up. Quotations are unchanged and on a basis of several weeks delay in delivery 90 per cent named at 27c@32c as to quantity. C. P. quoted at 30c@35c.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic production is sold far in advance and very little on spot. Importers hesitant about bringing in goods due to uncertainty of the tariff rulings. Maker's prices quoted at 55c@57c for 97 per cent dark. Straw colored 97-99 per cent at 60c@62c and decolored at 80c@82c in drums at works. Resale price 90c for straw colored.

Naphthalene—Generally quoted at 7c@8c for flake at works as to quantity. Balls named at 8c@9c. Crushed offered at 43/4c@5c. Prices for coming year have been unsettled.

Phenol—Imported is offered at 13c@14c in bond which makes the market price about 35c. Some domestic is found in small lots at 32c@35ctb. Maker's price named at 22c@26c as to delivery.

Toluol—Supplies are very scarce due to increasing demand for 90 per cent benzol. Maker's prices unchanged at 30c gal. in tank cars and 35c in drums.

Acid, Anthranilic—No change in makers' quotations at \$1.10@\$1.15 for technical. Refined at \$1.30@\$1.35tb. Demand routine.

Acid Benzoic—Demand reported good with prices beld at 50c@55c as to quantity.

Acid, Broenner's-No activity. Quoted at \$1.55fb in barrels.

Acid, Gamma—Buyers are taking good sized quantities and makers busy supplying the demand. Quoted in ton lots at \$1.75 at works. Smaller lots at \$1.85.

Acid, H—Demand is reported very strong. Higher prices are in evidence on increased costs of production. Named at \$1.80@\$1.90 as to quantity at works.

Acid, Naphthionic—Quoted at 60c@62c for technical and 65c for refined in barrels. Demand is along routine lines.

Acid, Salicylic—Prices continue in a strong position with phenol prices advancing. Named at 32c@33c for technical in barrels and 35c for U. S. P.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Quiet with prices ranging from 17c @20c as to quantity and seller.

Alpha-Naphthylamine—Continues in good demand with prices held at 29c@30c in ton lots at works. In barrels at 31c@32c.

Aniline Oil—Makers are well sold up and supplies scarce on spot. Prices firm at 16c@17c as to quantity.

Aniline Salt—Quoted at 23c@25c as to quantity with makers in a sold up condition.

Benzidine—Buying has been improving and the market is firm at 850@87c as to quantity.

Beta-naphthol—A better inquiry has been noted and a fair volume of business is being done. Named by makers at 23c@25c as to quantity at works.

Dianisidine-Little activity noted. Quoted at \$4.50@ \$4.601b.

Dimethylaniline—Strong on good demand and higher costs of production. Quoted at 36c@38c as to quantity at works.

Diphenylamine—Movement reported good at 52c@ 54clb at works.

Dinitrophenol—Quoted at 33c@35c with prices firm.

G-Salt—Paste in barrels quoted on basis of 100 per cent at 65c@70c as to quantity.

Meta-phenylenediamine—No increased activity has been noted. Prices are quoted at 90c@\$1.00 as to quality and maker.

Nitrobenzene—Prices are firm with demand active. Crude named at 9½c@10½c in drums. Redistilled at 10c @11c as to quantity.

Para-amidophenol—Increased costs of production and depletion of old stock are reasons for advance in this item. Now in a strong position. Named at \$1.15@ \$1.25lb. Hydrochloride at \$1.20@\$1.25 as to quantity.

Para-nitroaniline—Strong on higher costs of production and increasing demand. Quoted at 73c@78c as to quantity at works.

Para-toluidine—Demand along routine lines with prices quoted at 95c@\$1.00 as to quantity at works.

R-Salt—Named by makers at 55c@65c in barrels as to quantity at works. Moderate activity.

Schaeffer's Salt—Quiet with prices named at 60c@ 65clb at works.

#### Dyestuff Notes

The Treasury Department has granted customs drawbacks on aniline ethylidine, manufactured at the Rubber Service Laboratories, of Akron, Ohio.

The German aniline dye combine has increased prices of its dyestuffs to home consumers by 50 per cent, according to advices from Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

John D. Lewis, manufacturer of chemicals and dyestuffs, says: "August sales doubled July, and September sales were double those of August, and I am sure October will double September."

Dr. Peter Fieberger, well known in the dye trade, has been placed in charge of the chemical laboratory work in connection with dye standardization and determination of competitive and non-competitive types, which is to be carried on as part of the work of the Customs Division at New York.

The Southern Franklin Processes Co., Greenville, S. C., have begun work on the erection of a new dye house which will double the capacity of the plant, and which will cost about \$50,000. The increasing demand for dyeing work for the products of Southern mills, it is said, necessitated the enlargement of the plant.

The Barrett Company has taken over the plant of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., at Marcus Hook, Pa., and is making changes for the manufacture of naphthalene. New machinery is being installed and the old machinery, formerly used in the manufacture of dye and chemical productions, is being shipped to Buffalo, N. Y. At the Gray's Ferry plant, Philadelphia, the company has adopted a capacity working schedule and will continue on this basis for an indefinite period.

#### KARTEL CONTROLS CHEMICAL PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The German chemical industry is predominated by the Anilin Trust, which largely controls the raw material and therefore not only influences the prices of chemicals decisively, but also the prices of products made in allied industries. The trust carefully controls the market and generally only supplies a certain number of wholesalers, so that new firms find it difficult to get supplies. The efforts to establish

a certain number of wholesalers, so that new firms find it difficult to get supplies. The efforts to establish Chemical Exchanges at Berlin, Mannheim and Frankfort in order to give the customers independent quotations on products failed owing to the opposition of the chemical industry and the wholesale trade connected with it. At the Hamburg Exchange imported articles are quoted in the main.

President Harding has called a special session of Congress to convene November 20. The special session was called in an effort to take up legislation which must be completed, including the appropriation bills, by March 4. There is considerable talk in Washington that a session will have to be held shortly after March 4.

#### CANADA'S CHEMICAL OUTPUT \$122,000,000

The gross value of chemicals and allied products manufactured in Canada in 1920 was approximately \$122,000,000, according to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The report states that the actual capital invested in the 456 plants operating in this group of industries in 1920 was \$120,000,000. Pigments, paints and varnishes made in forty-eight plants were valued at \$27,000,000. The report covers ten principal industries producing, respectively, coal-tar and its products; acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases; explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches; fertilizers; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; paints, pigments and varnishes; soap, perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations; inks, dyes and colors; wood distillates and extracts; miscellaneous chemical industries.

The imports of chemicals and allied products into Canada have gradually increased from \$3,469,000 in 1895 to \$24,000,000 in the twelve months ending March, 1922. The exports of Canadian products of the same class has risen from \$760,000 in 1892 to \$9,000,000 in the twelve months ending March of the present year. During the war the great production of explosives in Canada and the shipment of this commodity to the war zone raised the Canadian exports of chemical products to a grand total of \$57,000,000 in the twelve months ending March, 1919.

The present export figures show that much of the advantage gained in the war-time development has been retained and the fact that the summary statistics for the calendar year 1921 showed that 444 plants were in operation as compared with 456 in the preceding year is further evidence that the chemical industries of Canada are more than holding their own. Copies of the report on chemicals and allied products for 1919 and 1920 may be had on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

#### TO ACT AS UNIT IN TARIFF CASES

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association has decided to act as a unit in tariff matters affecting members. The recommendation of the Executive Board that the Association could work to better advantage by employing counsel for all tariff problems of individual members was adopted at a meeting held on Thursday, Nov. 9, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. It was decided to engage De Vries & Doherty, of New York. The firm is composed of a former judge of the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals, Washington, and a lawyer who was at one time associated with the Customs Department.

Dr. Herty announced that the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce had arranged to get monthly reports on prices of chemicals sold in Germany. German home market prices have been steadily declining in the past few months, Dr. Herty said, and it is imperative that manufacturers of dyestuffs and other chemicals in this country be authoritatively informed as to the status of the German home market. The lowest figures are furnished the Reparation Commission at Paris regularly but by the time these figures are available in this country they are useless.

Attorney General Daugherty when questioned regarding the next move in the Government's case against the Chemical Foundation, Inc., said the Government had thirty days in which to file a demurrer to the Foundation's brief. He added that the Government was ready now to go ahead with the case.

## The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, page 1279

#### SUPPLIES OF ANIMAL OILS LOW

Fish Oils Also Scarce with Menhaden Stocks Bought Up by Soap Makers—No Herring Oil Available on Spot—Linseed Oil Easier

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Cottonseed Oil, PSY, 34c lb. Grease, 34c lb. Lard Oil, 3/c lb. Menhaden Oil, 5c gal.

Advanced
Neatsfoot, pure, ½c fb.
Oleo Oil, ½c fb.
Stearine, 1c fb.
Tallow Oil, 1c fb.

Linseed Oil, 2c gal.

Declined Red Oil, Sap., 1/2c tb.

Tre	nd of t	he Ma	rket			
		Last	Last	Last	War	Pre-
I				Year	Peak	War
Cod Oil, N. Fgal.	\$.56	\$.56	\$.54	\$.42	\$1.27	\$.361/
Degras, American, bblfb.	.04:4	.041/4	.04	.031/2	.25	.031/
Lard, No. 1gal.	.79	.76	.75	.67	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crd. bblsgal.		.43	.38	.33	1.20	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.				1.00	3.45	.96
Red Oil, distilled fb.		.10	.083/4	.071/2	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P		.121/2		.1134		.12
Coconut, Ceylon	/-	/-	,4	,4		
Dom., bblstb.	.081/2	.081/2	.08%	.091/2	.20	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks. 16.	.084	.08	.071/2		.25	.08
Linseed, carlotsgal.		.89	.87	.60	1.88	.57
Olive, denaturedgal.		1.15	1.15	1.10	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined					.30	.08
Soya Bean, bblstb.				.09	.191/2	.07
Average	0.454	0.446	0.441	0.375	1.30	0.362

Two holidays during the week had a tendency to reduce the volume of business. The market, however, was firm with animal oils leading in strength. Supplies of animal oils are quite low and the demand has been increasing. Fish oils are also in tight position with the fishing season having ended and stocks in primary markets very small. Business in cod oil has been good but spasmodic. Menhaden stocks have been bought up by soap makers, and it is reported that the production of mills further south has been sold, if made. Herring oil is off the local market though a small quantity has been located at the coast. Linseed oil is slightly easier on reports of a large Argentine crop of seed. Supplies of oil are not plentiful, however. Flaxseed prices are easier in the Northwest. Cottonseed oil has been very active and prices have gained on the recent strength of cotton prices. Palm oil has been in good demand and prices are firm. Chinawood cil is active in the forward positions. Denatured olive oil is firm.

#### Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Demand has been quiet with prices unchanged. No. 1 in barrels quoted at 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c@13c. No. 3 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c@12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Chinawood Oil—Interest is centered in the forward positions. Spot oil in barrels is held at 1234c@13c. November and December arrival named at 1234c. Tanks spot New York nominal. January-February forward 1236c. March, 1236c. Sellers' tanks at coast November forward, 1236c.

Coconut Oil—Buyers showing little interest at present. Ceylon in barrels quoted at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c@8\\\^2\cdot c and in tanks at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cochin in tanks named at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c @8\\\^2\cdot c. Manila quoted at 7c@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Edible in barrels New York at  $10\frac{3}{2}$ c@11c.

Corn Oil—Demand continues steady with crude in barrels at mills quoted at 94c@94c. In tanks at

7¼c@8c. Refined in barrels New York 12¼c@12½c. Crude New York in barrels 10½c@10¾c.

Cottonseed Oil—A rising market in cotton has strengthened oil with active buying and gains in prices. Prime summer yellow at 934c bid. November opened week at 9.80c@10.10c. June 1036c. Southeast 81/4c @81/2c. Valley 81/4c. Texas, 81/4c.

Linseed Oil—Reports of large Argentine seed crop have made market lower though stocks are not plentiful. Spot oil is quoted at 87c@89c. November named at 86c and December 84c. Imported held at 85c in barrels. London prices are easier at 37s 6d per quintal. Antwerp quoted at 247f per 100 kilos. Flaxseed prices in the Northwest lower. November Duluth cash opened week at \$2.40, December \$2.31, and May \$2.34. November Winnipeg lower at \$2.02. December \$1.91. May \$1.90. 1 N.W. November \$2.05. December, \$1.91. May \$1.90. Buenos Aires easy at \$1.59.

Olive Oil—Demand continues strong with denatured quoted at \$1.17@\$1.19 in barrels New York. Edible firm at \$1.80@\$2.10. Foots quoted at 9½c@10c on good demand.

Palm Oil—Better activity noted with prices firm. Lagos quoted at 7½c@8c. Niger held at 6½c@6½c. Bonny old Calabar quoted at 7c. Kernel, 8¾c@9c.

Perilla Oil—Scarce on spot with prices nominal. Interest in March-April shipment at 13½c@14c.

Soya Bean Oil—Demand continues steady and prices are firm. Crude in barrels New York held at 10½c @11c. In tanks at Coast 10c@10½c. Crude in bulk, c. i. f. New York in bond 6c@6¾c. Refined in barrels New York named at 12½c@12¾c.

#### Animal Oils

Degras—Firmer with American in barrels New York named at 41/4c@41/2c. English, 4c@41/2c. Neutral, 81/2c@10c.

Greases—Better demand and scarcity have made prices strong. White in barrels New York quoted at 9cfb. Yellow higher at 7½c@7½c. Brown 634c@7c. House, 634c@7c. Bone naphtha, 6c@6½c.

Lard Oil—Maintaining its recent strength with slightly higher quotations. Edible prime in barrels named higher at 1434c. Prime at 1234c. Off prime 1334c. No. 1 1134 and No. 2 1134c.

Neatsfoot Oil—Good demand at unchanged prices 20 deg. cold test on barrels New York at 18c@20c. 30 deg. test 1434c. Pure at 134c.

Oleo Oil—Strong on good demand and scarcity. No. 1 quoted higher at 13¼c@13¾c in barrels New York. No. 2 at 10¾c@10½c. No. 3 steady at 9½c@9¾c.

Red Oil-Distilled in strong demand and prices firm at 10c. Saponified lower at 9½c.

Stearic Acid—Consumption heavy with soap makers busy. Prices firm with single pressed quoted at 10½c. Double pressed, 11c. Triple pressed, distilled named at 12½c. Saponified, 13c.

Tallow Oil—Acidless in tanks New York higher at 10½ctb. Carlots in barrels also higher at 11¾c. Demand strong and supplies none too plentiful.

#### Fish Oils

Herring Oil—None to be had in local markets. Few tanks at coast named at 483/4c.

Cod Oil—Business reported spasmodic. Available supplies diminishing with close of fishing. Newfoundland in barrels named at 56c@60c. Tanks New York quoted at 54c gal.

Menhaden Oil-Sellers have little to offer and are asking 50c in tanks at works. Oil from catch in Southern waters reported sold, if made. Demand strong from soapers.

Naval Stores

Turpentine-Buying has been less active and prices are lower. Ex-yard \$1.58. Southern markets quiet. Savannah \$1.50. Stocks on hand are small. London quoted at 116s 6d.

Rosin—Market has been steady with quotations slightly lower. B \$6.65; D-I, \$6.70; K \$6.80; M \$7.00; N \$7.15; WG \$7.65; WW \$8.25.

#### PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS

Washington, Nov. 15 .- According to census returns the factory production of fats and oils during the three-

month period ended Sept. 30, 1922, was as follows: Vegetable oils 294,452,927 lbs., fish oils 44,433,112 lbs., animal fats 456,441,455 lbs. and grease 83,205,626

lbs., a total of 878,532,120 lbs.

Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 352,354,411 lbs., appears for edible and neutral lards. Next in order are cottonseed oil with 119,194,938 lbs., linseed oil with 103,999,512 lbs; tallow, 102,031,623 lbs.; coconut oil with 34,217,258 lbs. and menhaden oil with 30,228,352 lbs.

Nearly all the crude vegetable oils are passed through a refining process, although some virgin oil is expressed. The production of refined oil during the three-

month period was as follows: Cottonseed 57,494,968 lbs.; coconut, 28,587,374 lbs.; peanut, 5,073,186 lbs.; soya bean, 1,554,733 lbs.; and corn. 18,673,634 lbs.

The Bureau of the Census no longer canvasses fish oil products and fish canners. The Bureau of Fisheries alone collects these reports.

Receipts of seed in the Northwest do not equal the demand, according to reports of the Archer-Daniels Linseed Co., Minneapolis. Accumulations for movement East are moderate and prices advance almost daily. Lake navigation will close in about four weeks, and there is practically no seed or oil in the Lake Eric mills. High freight rates and premiums paid for November seed make costs about 20c per bushel over the same deliveries to Minneapolis mills. This promises a sharp reduction if not a total stoppage of production at the Lake Erie mills, where nearly one-third of the crushing capacity of the country is located.

A loan not to exceed \$1,000,000 to be advanced to the Peanut Growers' Exchange, Suffolk, Va., has been approved by the War Finance Corporation. The loan is "for the purpose of financing the orderly marketing of peanuts." The Peanut Growers' Exchange will reincorporate to bring the association under the new co-operative marketing law of Virginia instead of as an ordinary commercial corporation. It is now a noncapital stock organization.

New regulations covering the sale of oleomargarine have been proposed by the Government and a hearing has been called for Nov. 20 at 10 o'clock, by Commissioner Matson of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Oleomargarine makers will then have an opportunity to present their views.

#### PAINT AND VARNISH MEN BEGIN SESSIONS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 15 .- Preliminary to the convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, which meets this year with the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association and the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, the annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs was held on Friday. E. W. Fassig, of Lowe Bros. Co., Dayton, Ohio, was elected president. There was also a talk on Chinawood oil specifications by Charles V. Bacon, chemist of New York, and resolutions were adopted in regard to shellac substitutes. On Saturday morning there was a meeting of the Educational Bureau of the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, and in the afternoon a meeting of the educational bureau with the advisory committee of the "Save the Surface" campaign. In the evening the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association was held.

President Ernest T. Trigg, of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, gave a dinner on Tuesday evening to the officers and board of directros of the association, following which came the annual meeting of the board of directors. The first business session of the association was held in the Trellis Room of the hotel on Wednesday evening, the formal opening address being made by President D. E. Breinig, of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, president of Rutgers College, and the response was made by March G. Pennet, of Boston, vice president of the Eastern zone. President Trigg's annual address, the secretary's and treasurer's reports, appointments of committees and a memorial address by Arthur S. Somers, New York, followed.

E. P. Hancock, of the Louisville Varnish Co., told the varnish manufacturers of the bill passed by the House and awaiting consideration by the Senate which seeks to do away with bribery. The measure, supported originally only by the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, now has the indorsement of more than a hundred trade associations.

The speaker told of the co-operation the organization is receiving from the Department of Commerce in simplifying production by the elimination of unnecessary colors and sizes and urged continuation of such simplification for the benefit of the consumer as well as of the trade.

Reports of committees on allied industries, varnish day, oils and turpentine, foreign trade, containers, the spray system for paints and varnishes, and resolutions will occupy the time of the convention during the rest of the week.

Figures have been compiled showing that the per capita consumption of paint and varnish is about \$2 for every man, woman and child in the country, said R. A. Hardy, manager, Sales Service and Promotion Section, Paint Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in an address before the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Hardware Association, at Shenandoah, Pa.

The American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industry has asked the Treasury Department for an official ruling on the classification of cottonseed foots and acidulated cottonseed foots under the Tariff Act, when imported from Canada by the exporter of the original cottonseed oil from which the foots were obtained.

## The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, page 1281

#### PRIMARY MARKET OFFERINGS SHORT

Numerous Items High and Scarce for Shipment—Imported Goods Affected Mostly—Belladonna Higher—Insect Powder Up—Flowers Higher for Shipment—Henna Firm—Chamomiles Easier

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Belladonna Leaves, 1c fb. Caraway Seed, ½c fb. Cascara Sagrada Bk., 1c fb. Coriander Seed, Blchd., 1c fb. Cumin Seed, 1c fb. Fennel Seed, French, ½c fb. Henna Lvs., Powd., 1c fb. Insect Powd., 8c fb. Shellac, T.N., 2c fb.

Ergot, 3c fb. Ipecac Root, 5c fb.

Declined
Licorice Root, Sel., ½c tb.
Lycopodium, 7c tb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c tb.

Tre	nd of t	he Ma	rket			
	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Aconite Root, U.S.P Buchu Leaves, Short		\$.23 1.00	\$.23 .90	\$.22	\$.90 4.00	\$.12
Cantharides, Russian	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus Ergot, Spanish	.55	.58	.63	1.10	.85 4.50	.03
Insect Powder, pure Ipecac, Cartagena, pwd		1.75	1.75	1.60	1.00 4.50	.28 1.35
Nux Vomica Opium, gum	.07	6.75	6.75	.10 5.50	30.00	. 5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D	.45	.45	.47 1.75	.35	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	1.80	.09	.09	.09	.21	.07
Average	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.35	5.28	1.00

Generally short offerings of crude drugs for shipment from primary markets abroad are noted. Some American botanicals are in small supply in the country, but the condition is not nearly so general as in the case of foreign goods. Not only are cable offers of crude drugs fewer, but inquiries on the part of American importers are receiving numerous unfavorable responses, or unusually high prices. Low prices for growers abroad had their customary effect on collections, the shortage of 1922 gatherings being widespread. In New York, crude drug demand has shown marked improvement during the past fortnight with seasonable items moving in better volume than previously. Insect flowers and powder are up. Belladonna leaves are higher. Caraway is firm. Henna and henbane are scarce. Chamomiles are softer. Cubebs are easier.

Agar Agar—No. 1 scarce and maintained at previous high figures. Spot \$1.57 lb.

Arabic Gum—Moving well with prices firmer at 15½c@16c lb. spot amber sorts. Plenty offered for shipment but prices high.

Arnica Flowers—Demand better and surplus stocks much reduced on spot. Bales 10c@10½c 1b.

Asafetida—Continues soft at 35c lump cases spot. Powder 60c unchanged. Demand light and competition keen.

Belladonna—Leaves firmer. Shipment 9c c. i. f., making import cost 11½c. Spot sellers up to 14c lb. for U. S. P.

Buchu Leaves—Continue firmer on spot with bales held inside at \$1.00 lb. Less bale lots \$1.05@\$1.10. Shipment prices from Cape Town tending higher.

Cantharides-Spot stocks Russian are good. Demand steady, but small. Prices unchanged, but have softer

aspect. Whole Russian \$3.25 lb. cases. Powder \$3.60@ \$3.75 lb.

Cascara Sagrada—Reports of much activity, particularly for shipment direct from Coast to Europe. Prices higher at 12c@14c lb. spot as to quantity and bark. A factor said, "Heavy business has been done on the Coast, particularly for shipment to Europe. It is reported that stocks are very light." Predictions for higher prices from shippers.

Chamomile Flowers—Weak abroad owing to concentration of stocks bought at more favorable exchange rates in German hands. Can now afford to sell cheaply at present rate for marks. Spot quiet at 22c lb. spot Hungarian good quality bales.

Cubeb Berries—Spot U. S. P. goods inside 82ctb. Powder 85c. Soft with demand light.

Digitalis Leaves—Very difficult to move at any price. Holders name nominal figure of 6½c lb. with business at a standstill.

Elm Bark—Bundles quiet at 27c@28c lb. spot. Powder as to seller ranges from 14c up to 17c lb. bbls.

Ergot—Firmer for shipment from Hamburg at 40c c. i. f. Goods of Central Europe and Balkan origin. Spot unchanged with buyers uncertain. Bags 55c@58c lb. Spanish situation unchanged with prices the same.

Henbane Leaves—Nothing worth mentioning on spot. Nominal 42c. Goods to arrive at 40c, if and when released. Shipment strong at 25c c. i. f. with little offered.

Henna Leaves—Continue in small supply and well held at 22c whole bales. Powder firmer 26c@27c lb.

Insect Powder—Advices from Trieste and Japan of higher shipment prices for flowers with stocks very tightly held. Powder buying boomed sharply last week on spot. Millers here have advanced quotations to 60c lb. inside for bbls. for all-flower powder and have temporarily stopped taking on further contracts. Stocks of flowers in shipping points appear to be sufficient to take care of the demand, although not large, but are being held at high prices. See Page 1241.

Lavender Flowers—Fairly good quality now available spot at 35c lb.

Lycopodium—Again lower and under pressure on spot at 65c@70c lb. boxes. Demand light and offerings good.

Licorice—Selected bundles easier spot 18c lb. Baby bundles 25c. Natural bales quieter 9c spot.

Poppy Seed—Heavy imports of new crop seed last week. Spot Dutch or German 11c@11½c lb. Demand active.

Quince Seed-Nothing on spot. Near-by to arrive at \$1.45 lb.

Rhubarb—Tending to strengthen on spot. Whole cases spot 45c ranging up. Powdered unchanged at 50c@52ctb. Demand shows some increases.

Saffron—A cheaper seller of Spanish saffron on spot offers inside at \$31.00 lb. Others up to \$32.00 one pound tins. American saffron quiet and unchanged at \$1.40 lb.

Sarsaparilla Root—Mexican continues soft under pressure of spot holdings. Price has evidently hardened at 24c lb. spot.

#### Crude Drug Notes

A judgment against the Royal Pharmaceutical & Supply Co., Inc., has been entered by M. Rosenberg.

The S. A. Drug and Chemical Co., Jacobs Creek, Pa., will erect a plant to cost about \$150,000, including machinery. S. J. Ferguson is in charge of operations.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co., manufacturers of insect powders at Eagle and Smallwood streets, Baltimore, have obtained a permit for a new building to cost about \$10,000.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., have obtained a judgment of \$3,018 against the Victor Halper Drug Corp. The sum involved was the charge for material against a contract which the defendant refused to accept.

The steadily increasing demand for a number of crude drugs is enabling sellers to avert taking a loss on numerous items. In many cases, during the past several months, goods have been selling at figures considerably under those paid by the sellers.

The Ramsdell Drug Co., 763 Fifth avenue, filed schedules in bankruptcy Nov. 8 listing liabilities of \$34,-532 and assets of \$15,000, main items of which are fixtures, \$10,000; stock, \$3,000. Principal creditor listed is A. C. Rothstein, \$30,314, partly secured.

Richard P. Williams, president of Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit wholesale druggists, died on Nov. 5 from heart failure, Mr. Williams was born in 1846 in Walles, and came to America in 1868. The firm was originally Farrand, Sheley & Co., and was changed to Farrand, Williams & Co. in 1890.

#### FIND MARJORAM LEAVES ADULTERATED

Steps to eliminate excessive foreign and objectionable leaves from marjoram are being taken by officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

A recent investigation by the Bureau of Chemistry shows that marjoram from foreign sources frequently contains Cistus leaves. The presence of any appreciable amounts of Cistus or other leaves constitutes an adulteration of marjoram when shipped within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. In some instances marjoram was found to contain 25 per cent or more of Cistus leaves.

The presence of Cistus leaves may be recognized by the blackish brown color which is developed when these leaves are soaked in concentrated ammonia. Coriaria, previously found present, and Althea under these conditions give a light brown color while marjoram remains light green.

The dealer who ships adulterated marjoram into interstate commerce is responsible under the Federal Food and Drugs Act and should take steps, officials say, to correct this condition in order to free himself from liability to prosecution. Inspectors have been directed to give special attention to shipments of marjoram. Action under the Federal Food and Drugs Act will be taken in all cases found to be in violation of the law.

#### ELMER BOBST NEW DRUACHEM PRESIDENT

Hoffman LaRoche Head To Lead New York Club During 1923—Made Record in Developing Philadelphia Territory—Joined Roche Staff in 1910—Peter Dirr First Vice-President

Elmer Bobst, general manager of the Hoffmann La Roche Ch'emical Works, New York, who was elected president of the Druachem Club of New York at the

annual election of officers held last week, has had a notable rise in the drug industry of the United States during the last ten years. Starting in the retail drug trade in Philadelphia, Mr. Bobst soon found his way into the wholesale end of the business. In 1910, he joined the staff of Hoffman LaRoche, shortly thereafter being sent to Philadelphia as a salesman. He soon was placed in charge of the Philadelphia office and in this position made a notable record in building up the alkaloid business for his firm in that territory, repre-



ELMER BOBST

senting as it does perhaps the biggest consuming area for fine alkaloids in the United States. In October, 1920, after ten years of service with the company, Mr. Bobst was made general manager of the Hoffman La Roche Chemical Works with headquarters in New York. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Other 1923 officers of the Druachem Club, with its 200 members drawn mostly from the younger generation in the New York drug trade, include Peter A. Dirr, of Chas. L. Huisking, first vice-president; Eugene Droesch of A. Klipstein & Co., second vice-president; Charles E. Kelly of Hagerty Bros., secretary; John A. Corson of Chas. L. Huisking, treasurer; Williams Haynes, chairman of Board of Governors. Members of Board of Governors include L. D. Etman, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; Edward Zink, Eli Lilly & Co.; Frank C. Starr, Sharp & Dohme; Louis E. Groessmann, Innis Speiden & Co.; William D. Barry, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; George P. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.

In conformity with the new administrative features of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff bill, the Customs Division will change the regulations, which are expected by Treasury officials to simplify the present commercial procedures. While no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the practice of requiring importers to file warehouse bonds will be abolished.

The fourth annual masquerade frolic of the employees of Smith, Kline & French Co., was held at the Moose Auditorium on Friday evening, November 10. Preceding the dancing, two one act skits were put on by the S. K. & F. folks, "Garden Cabaret" and "Sis Hopkins Revue." The dance orders were unusually attractive, following out a Hallowe'en motif.

Richard Hudnut, Inc., manufacturer of toilet articles, is accused of resale price maintenance in a suit filed by the Government in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York.

## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, page 1285, Aromatic Chemicals, page 1286

#### CASSIA AND CITRONELLA HIGHER

Cassia Shipment Prices Up—Anise Also Firm—Hemlock Scarce and Has Advanced Again—Artificial Mustard Up—Oil Cumin Cheaper—Oils Bergamot, Lemon, and Orange Continue Weak—No Change in Aromatic Chemical Position

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced
Oil Cassia, 5c fb.	Oil Hemlock, 5c tb. Oil Mustard, artif., 25c tb.
	Declined
Oil Cumin, \$1.00 fb.	Oil Rosemary, 4c tb.

Tres	nd of	the Ma				_
	Today		Last	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Oil Bergamot	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3,25	\$7.00	\$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon		.461/2	.471/2	.40	.92	.60
Oil Cloves		2.00	2.00	2.45	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon	.67	.67	.67	.70	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat	2.60	2.60	2.75	1.75	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I		6.75	6.75	7.00	13.00 .	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif	.42	.42	.42	.53	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	1 40	1.40	1.40	1.40	5.15	1.50
Coumarin	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.75	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.47	.47	.47	.35	1.00	.90
Vanillin	.45	.45	.45	.60	.95	.29
Average	2.02	2.01	2.04	2.20	6.83	2.05

Steady buying is keeping prices in good condition and few important changes in values are in evidence. In some quarters sales have fallen off slightly but it is believed that the lull is temporary. Oriental oils are firmer as shipping prices strengthen and cassia has advanced on spot. Citronella has reacted and is quoted higher. Cumin oil was reduced. Rosemary is cheaper. Artificial mustard advanced following recent period of sharp competition. Peppermint is inactive with city sellers uninterested in country prices. Clove oil continues firm but shipment spice is cheap. Bergamot is dull and fairly large supplies are on hand. Methyl salicylate is in a strong position. Coumarin demand continues good. Aromatic chemicals in a state of uncertainty owing to lack of definite information as to the duties under the new tariff law.

Oil Almond—Bitter oils are generally named at \$4.00 @\$4.25fb but cheaper oil has been offered around the market. Down to \$3.75 has been quoted. Sweet goods at 40c@45c as to quantity.

Oil Anise—Is firmer and some spot sellers have already advanced to 52½c on technical and 58c on U. S. P. Shipment figures are reported higher. Technical is still available on spot at 50c, however, with U. S. P. at 55c@60c.

Oil Bergamot—Generally quoted at \$3.10@\$3.25 but on large quantities \$3.00 might be done. Although the shipment price is reported to be \$2.85 the large amount of goods on hand coupled with a poor demand, has kept the price down.

Oil Caraway—Hard to obtain at any figure but \$4.25 @\$4.50 is quoted as to seller. Very small amount of goods available for shipment from Holland.

Oil Cassia—Higher figures cabled from the Orient caused spot sellers to advance their U. S. P. oil to \$1.70@\$1.751b. Technical goods in small quantities at \$1.35@\$1.401b. Interest is reported active and sales are increasing.

Oil Citronella—Spot stocks have been reduced to some extent and prices have reacted slightly. Ceylon oil in drums is now named at 48c@49ctb with cans at 51c@52c. Java oil continues scarce and firm. Drums offered at 70c@75c with cans at 75c@80c. For arrival a little better can be done. Buying is picking up as soapmakers become more active.

Oil Cloves—As yet rather scarce and held firmly at \$2.00@\$2.10fb in cans and \$2.10@\$2.20fb in bottles. Spice is much cheaper for shipment, however, and as lower priced goods come in oil will probably be easier.

Oil Coriander—Continues scarce and high on spot at \$22.00@\$22.50fb.

Oil Cumin—In better supply and cheaper at \$9.00 @\$10.001b.

Oil Eucalyptus—Demand increasing and prices firm. Quoted at 40c@45cfb as to quantity.

Oil Geranium—Good quality bourbon material is scarce and held at \$5.50@\$5.75tb. Offerings at \$5.00 for undergrade oil. African unchanged at \$8.50@\$9.50.

Oil Hemlock—Spot scarcity of oil caused price to advance again. Now at \$1.20@\$1.30tb. Plenty of goods reported available in country but shipments are not coming through regularly.

Oil Lemon—Shipment figures have firmed but spot prices are as yet unaffected. Demand is limited and quantity of available oil is large, which keeps the price down. In regular channels 67c@80c is named but outside sellers will do 65c in quantity.

Oil Mustard—Artificial oil has been advanced to \$2.75@\$2.80tb in bottles and \$2.55tb in 100 pound cases. Lower prices resulted from competition.

Oil Orange—Shipment figures are still soft and spot prices are low. West Indian offered at \$2.40@\$2.50tb. Italian oil at \$2.50@\$2.65. Activity among consumers is lacking.

Oil Pennyroyal—Spot stocks of imported oil scarce and held at \$1.65@\$1.75tb. Reports indicate that little material is available for shipment from Spain.

Oil Peppermint—Dull at \$2.60@\$2.70 for natural and \$2.85@\$3.00 for U. S. P. Consumers are not interested and city sellers are not buying in large amounts from the country. Prices are being held fairly well by producers and unless they weaken the market will probably lack interest for some time.

Oil Rosemary—U. S. P. oil reduced to 46c@50ctb in an inactive market. Shipment prices reported easier. Technical at 40c@45c.

Oil Spearmint—Weak in country. Offered at \$2.50 \$2.60 spot.

Oil Wormseed—Country sellers asking \$3.00 and up for shipment. Spot goods were sold during the week at \$3.00. Prices here range to \$3.25 as to holder.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Firm at \$4.00@\$4.25fb as to quantity. Supply of goods sufficient to meet present demand but stocks are not being allowed to accumulate.

Methyl Salicylate—Strong at 45c in drums and 47c in cans. Resale goods under these figures but quantity available not large. Phenol has advanced considerably

since last increase in methyl salicylate price was made. In consequence this article is tending upward.

Phenylethylalcohol—As is the case with most aromatic chemicals the price of this material is very uncertain. Better than \$7.00 cannot be done now, say sellers, and up to \$8.00 and higher is quoted in various quarters.

#### MEXICAN LINALOE PRICES LOW

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 4.—The linaloe essence exported from Mexico comes chiefly from Puebla. The tree from which it is obtained grows in the hot tropical country south of Puebla, in the State of Guerrera and also in the tropical portion of the Pacific Slope. While there is a fixed season for its production, it comes to the market in small lots, all through the year, which makes it difficult to estimate the quantity that may be produced. So far this year the quality of this essence has been poor. The price has been relatively cheap in the Puebla market for some time, purchases having been made around four pesos (\$2 American currency per kilo of 2.2 pounds).

#### NEW TAX ON MEXICAN VANILLA BEANS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 4.—The State Government has placed a tax on vanilla. When the vanilla is cured or ready for the market the curers will pay 40 centavos a kilo tax (20 cents American currency per kilo of 2.2 pounds). The tax is for the benefit of the municipality where the vanilla is grown. Vanilla grown in one municipality, the green beans, and shipped to another, will pay two pesos per kilo tax (\$1 American currency for 2.2 pounds) and the 40 centavos tax per kilo will not be charged, as this applies only to the cured beans. There are no Federal export duties on vanilla beans. The new tax will make a decided increase in the price of Mexican vanilla beans.

The whole list of aromatic chemicals are still in a muddle. Importers cannot tell what their costs will be, as they have no way of fixing a definite American valuation and the customs officials have evidently not made much progress in that direction. Attempts by the importers to clear the situation have not been successful as yet, but it is expected that direct and concerted action will be taken shortly.

Essences produced in Algeria include especially those of geranium, eucalyptus, thyme, lavender, fennel, absinthe and neroli (orange flower), writes Consul Edward A. Dow. Geranium exports go to the United States, the Philippines and the Orient. Neroli is obtained from the Seville orange tree. About 350 kilos of orange-flower essences are annually produced from 350,000 kilos of flowers.

Reports circulated in some quarters of the trade would seem to indicate that lemon oil is liable to become firmer. Shipment prices of 52c c. i. f. do not promise an indefinite 65c spot market. With any sort of interest on the part of consumers prices might strengthen, as at present it costs more to replace goods than the market quotes.

Menthol is experiencing one of its periodical rising movements. An unexpected shortage of spot goods sent the price of cases to \$7.00 per pound and then to \$7.40. Up to \$8.00 was asked by some sellers who expected goods in this week.

#### TO ENTERTAIN LEADING SCIENTISTS

Men who in science and other fields have contributed the most to commercial progress in the last twenty-five years have been invited by the Merchants' Association to be its guests at the business mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 17. Among those who have accepted the association's invitation are:

Thomas A. Edison-Pre-eminent in the field of elec-

tric invention and other arts.

Charles P. Steinmetz—Among the foremost in the study and development of the principles of electric energy.

Professor Michael F. Pupin—A leader in electromechanical development.

Lee De Forest-One of the pioneers in the development of wireless telegraphy in America.

Luther Burbank-Originator of new fruits and

Colonel William Barclay Parsons—As chief engineer he planned and constructed the first passenger subways built in this city or in America.

General George W. Goethals—Designer and builder of the Panama Canal.

J. Waldo Smith—Designer and chief engineer of the Catskill water supply system.

Wilbur Wright—Aviator, co-operating with his brother, Orville Wright, he discovered and first successfully applied the principles governing human flight in heavier-than-air machines.

Glenn Curtiss-Aviator, pioneer in the development of aviation in America, who developed the hydro-air-

Cass Gilbert-Architect, the creator of the Woolworth Building.

Professor Simon Flexner-Bacteriolgist.

#### DEMAND PRE-WAR DEPOSITS IN GERMANY

The American Manufacturers' Export Association, 160 Broadway, New York, has begun a campaign in behalf of American companies and firms that had deposits in German banks at the time the United States entered the war. Appeals will be made in Congress and the State Department to obtain a settlement of claims by an appropriation from the funds in the hands of the Alen Property Custodian. One American house had \$300,000 in a German bank when the war began. It is claimed that the settlement should be made on the basis of the pre-war mark.

An increase in the wages of employees of the Procter & Gamble Co. soap manufacturers, in the four plants in the United States, was announced last week, following a meeting between A. K. Schoepf, General Superintendent of the company, and the Employees' Conference Committee. The increase will amount to over \$250,000. More than 10,000 persons employed in the plants located at Ivorydale, near Cincinnati; Port Ivory, Staten Island, N. Y.; Kansas City and Dallas, Texas, will be benefitted by the increase.

The Sixth Annual State Industrial Conference will be held Nov. 21-23 in the Assembly Hall of the Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. The general theme of the conference will be "Elimination of Waste in Industry."

P. R. Dreyer returned from a four weeks trip throughout the middle west last Thursday, Nov. 9. Mr. Dreyer was accompanied by Emile Schlieger, senior partner of Bertrande Freres, Grasse, France.

Clove spice is offered in the spot market at 30clb. Shipments of goods consigned to oil distillers have been received here at 21clb. For late December shipment 15½c is named.

## The Consuming Industries

#### ALL CONSUMING INDUSTRIES ACTIVE

Employment Increases in Drugs and Soaps, Textiles, Paper and Pulp, and Glass Plants-Gain Is from 3 Per Cent to 30 Per Cent During October-Chemical and Oil Products Industries Stationary

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS) Albany, Nov. 14.-Every group of manufacturing industries in New York State added to the number of its employees between September and October, except the food products industries, where seasonal reductions were to be expected. About 3 per cent more workers were employed in all the manufacturing industries combined. In the iron and steel mills, the increase in the number of workers was almost 10 per cent. In the railway equipment factories and the railway repair shops, the increased activity and the settlement of the strike in some shops caused an increase of 30 per cent in a month. The only setback in industrial conditions was in the sugar refineries where the usual seasonal reduction was intensified by the closing of some refineries, the price situation being given as the reason. Henry D. Sayer, State Industrial Commissioner, says:

The metals and machinery industries, which are, on the whole, most responsive to general business conditions led in the improvement in October, as they have for several months past. Substantial gains took place in the brass and copper industry, in the manufacture of sheet metal goods, except tin cans, and in the manufacture of machinery, electrical goods, and instruments and appliances, especially typewriters and cash reg-

A very large expansion took place in the manufacture of glassware, almost twice as large as the gain in October a year ago. The improvement was greatest in the manufacture of cooking and lighting glassware, and night shifts were put on in the making of mirrors.

The textile industries showed an increase in employment in October. There was a decided improvement in the silk industry. The manufacture of cotton and woolen hosi'ery and knit goods took an upward turn. The woolen mills also added a considerable number of workers.

The paper and pulp mills reported a very large increase in employment, due chiefly to the renewed operation of machines that had been idle since the strike began in May, 1921. Substantial gains were made in the manufacture of wall paper, of sample books and of paper boxes. In printing also employ-

The chemical and oil products industries as a whole continue stationary. A small increase occurred in the manufacture of drugs and of soaps, and a slight decrease in the making of photographic supplies and fertilizers and in the petroleum refineries. In the rubber factories employment rose, due to gains in the manufacture of rubber coats, rubber shoes and druggists' rubber goods.

Leather companies which are increasing their daily capacities include the American Hide & Leather Co., New York; Howe Bros., Boston; the American Oak Leather Co., Boston, and the Crescent Leather Co., Woburn, Mass.

#### New Consuming Companies

Chemical Products Co., East Chicago, Ind., \$5,000. D., M. M., and S. V. Milgram, East Chicago.

Physicians & Surgeons Pharmacy Co., Cleveland, O., \$100,000. Allegheny Sanatarium, Inc., Goshen, Pa., \$200,000.

Green & Clum, Inc., Boston, \$50,000. To deal in all kinds of

J. B. Martin Co., Wilmington, \$83,200,000. To make silks and velvets. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York. Smiling Charlie, Inc., 832 Market st., Wilmington, \$100,000. To make confectionery products.

John Wyeth & Bro., Inc., Salem, Orc., \$4,000,000. To make pharmaceutical products; attorney, Cleve Preston, Salem.

James A. Muir Co., Whippany, N. J., \$100,000. To make paper and paper boards. J. A., Eliz. R., and Louis Muir, Morristown, N. J.

Beverage Corp., Wilmington, \$300,000. To make non-alcoholic everages. F. L. Mettler, Wilmington.

Reliable Chemical & Exterminating Co., New York, \$25,000. To take fumigators. C. Zenisek, M. M. Marcus; attorney, H. N. make fumigators. C. Z. Herber, 23 West 31st st.

Philadelphia Barbers' Supply Co., Collingswood, N. J., \$50,000. W. F. Diener; U. S. Corporation Co.

Alco Heal Co., New York, \$50,000. To make medical alcohols. H. Wolfe, I. H. Kutz, C. M. Lewis; attorneys, Seligsberg, Lewis & Rothschild, 48 Cedar st.

Valley Silk Co. of Plymouth, Dover, \$45,000. Capital Trust Co. of America.

Valericine Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. To make chemical pecialties. F. M. Drake, 117 Arlington st., Hyde Park, Boston. Grant Paint Pigment Co., Bensonville, Ill., \$50,000. Max Grant, M. Robins; attorneys, Bucklan & Scheuneman, Conway Bldg.,

Essex Tile Craft, Inc., Newark, \$50,000. To make ceramic tile. E' Goddu, Jr., L. and W. G. Anderson, 241 Summer ave.,

International Paint Corp., 1214 Walnut ave., East St. Louis, Ill., \$50,000. To make paints, linseed oil, white lead, etc. H. F. Dreimeyer, C. Pope, C. E. Altrogge.

O. K. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$100,000. To make cement products. H. P. Street, Haverford, Pa., H. L. Maris, Penfield, Pa., J. C. Harrelson, Philadelphia; rep., A. A. Watson, Dover, Del.

Merion Magnesia Co., Phoenixville, Pa., \$5,000. James Goodall, Sam. Carpenter, Ciayton Ullman, 1027 West Bridge st., Phoenixville.

Dam. Larpenter, Clayton Ullman, 1027 West Bridge st., Phoenixville.

Primrose Refining Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., \$100,000. To make refined oil products. H. J. Steif, S. J. Brin, Wichita Falls.

Corkstone Products Corp., 121 N. Collington ave., Baltimore, \$25,000. To make oxide-chloride cement products. L. H. Grossman, I. Weinberg, S. C. Behrenholtz.

Peerless Food Products Co., Queens, N. Y., \$100,000. J. L. Rosenberg, J. T. Menger, M. W. Velsey; attorney, E. J. Tracey, 15 Park Row, New York.

Re-Store Co., Syracuse, N. Y., \$150,000. To make cleaning pre-arations. W. Leahy, R. M. Whittaker, J. R. Owahlow; attorney, parations. W. Leahy, C. S. Carr, Syracuse.

Hatfield Rubber Works, Newark, \$200,000. To make rubber molded rticles. A. L. Hatfield, Hillside, N. J., L. and A. Beller, Newark. Sample Mfg. Co., Trenton, N. J., \$100,000. To make rubber tires. C. H. Semple, Yardley, Pa., G. T. Nutt, Asbury Park, Lulu Matthews, Trenton.

Clinton Chemical Corp., 10451/2 Clinton ave., Irvington, N. J., \$125,000. To make a gasoline intensifier. F. W. Wilcox, 34 Pine st., New York.

T. H. Old Canning Co., Fentress, Va., \$1,000,000.

Ackerman Rubber Co., Paterson, N. J., \$250,000. To make rubber rticles. F. P. Ackerman, L. M. and W. W. Seed, 39 Paterson

Blue Ribbon Gum Corp., Wilmington, \$2,500,000. To make and deal in chicle and chewing gum. Corporation Trust Co. of America, du Pont Bldg., Wilmington.

Lion-Mead Rubber Co., Ltd., 59 Main st., Hull, Canada, \$2,500,000 To make tires, casings and inner tubes, H. H. Lang, J. A. Valin, J. U. Archambault.

Lund-Williams Shoe Co., 11th st. and Washington ave., St. Louis, \$1,250,000. To make rubber heels, soles, and cement. R. L. Lund, B. W. Williams.

Oklahoma Fabric & Rubber Co., Wilmington, \$1,250,000. To make cotton fabrics, hemp and jute. S. L. Mackey, L. C. Christy, J. D. Frock; Corporation Service Co., Wilmington.

The Peavey Rubber Co. of New England, Boston, \$40,000. To make tires and tubes, R. A. Peavey, 101 Homer st., Newton, A. T. Daniel, H. W. Conant.

#### MAKING CONTRACTS FOR RUBBER LATEX

The general rubber situation in Holland and particularly the market for shares in Dutch rubber companies has been considerably improved during the last few weeks by the policy of American consumers making forward contracts for supplies of crude rubber, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul General Anderson, Rotterdam. Until this development, the prospect for rubber producers and for the trade generally was considered ominous. Not only were prices low but demand was uncertain and weak even at low prices.

The announcement of contracts by American companies with some of the leading producers in the Dutch East Indies, covering their needs for the next three years, has given a firmer tone to the market. While these contracts do not provide for very remunerative prices for rubber, they have at least provided for sufficient return for the companies concerned to keep them going on living conditions. The concerns affected are among the largest working in the Dutch East Indies and are known to include the Anglo-Dutch Plantations Co. of Java, the Rubber Culture Co. "Amsterdam," the Netherlands Rubber Co., the Padang Rubber Co. and the Hessa Rubber Co. The contracts have been made upon the basis of a sliding scale in which the London monthly average price for first standard smoked sheet is taken as a basis, the minimum price agreed upon being eight English pence per pound, while the maximum price is fixed at one shilling and four pence per pound.

One provision in most of the important contracts which has attracted particular attention here is that the buyers reserve to themselves the right to receive their purchases in latex form. This provision doubtless is made to cover possible development of new applications of latex in rubber manufacturing. The general policy of the buying companies shown by these contracts is of high importance in the trade and there is little doubt but that the contracts will continue to exercise a marked effect upon prices.

German textile exports will be greatly reduced in the near future as a result of the rapid rise of domestic textile prices, the increase in customs duties in other countries and the recent development of an extraordinary shortage of capital in Germany, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the German Statistical Bureau.

The Patterson-Sargent Co., 2025 Lumber street, Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of paints and varnishes, has begun the construction of a four-story building, 60x125 feet, located at Lumber and Stewart streets, and is planning to have the works ready for occupancy early in the coming spring.

Rubber companies operating close to capacity include the Perfection Tire & Rubber Co., Fort Madison, La.; the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.; the Sieberling Rubber Co., Newcastle, Pa., and the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., Akron, O.

Leather tanneries, which are now operating at capacity, include the Griess-Pfleger Co., Natick, Mass., and the Ohio Leather Co., Girard, O., the Continental Leather Co., Bridesburg, Pa., and the Lorraine Tanning Co., Peabody, Mass.

The Porcelain Enamel & Manufacturing Co., O'Donnell and Eighth streets, Baltimore, Md., has plans for the reconstruction of the plant buildings, destroyed by fire Oct. 23, with loss approximating \$400,000, including equipment. Heinrich Turk is president.

#### Trade Tips for Sellers

The Philadelphia Rubber Works, 37th and Reed sts., Philadelphia, will open shortly under new management, according to reports.

Fleischmann 2 Yeast Co. has taken additional space at 1170 Burrard st., Vancouver, B. C., and will alter and improve the plant considerably.

The R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N. J., making soaps and leather dressings, has increased its production and is now running close to capacity.

The quarters leased for the new Underwood Silk Mill, at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., will be fitted with machinery at an early date. The plant will turn out fibre silk.

The Crossett Lumber Co., Monroe, La., expects to build a new mill for the manufacture of wood pulp for paper. The construction work will cost about \$1,000,000.

The New York Canners' Association will meet at Rochester, N. Y., on Dec. 12. Arrangements are in charge of J. P. Street, 510 Union Trust Building, Rochester.

The Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and the Kieckhefer Container Co., Camden, N. J., are operating on increased schedules, which insure capacity production.

The Lola Gingham Mills, Inc., will erect a \$250,000 plant at Stanley, N. C., in which various textiles will be manufactured. The contracts for the building and machinery have been let.

Wool consumption in this country for the month of September totaled 46,777,247 pounds as against only 42,426,000 pounds in Sept., 1921. About sixty per cent of that amount was domestic material.

Iron and steel companies which have recently blown in furnaces include the Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland; American Bridge Co., Philadelphia; Crane Iron Works, Catasauqua, Pa., and the American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland.

The Goodson-Howard cotton mills, at Helena, Ark., have been purchased by Arthur B. Lowe, Delta Land Co., Fitchburg, Mass. The plant, formerly engaged in spinning yarns, will resume operations at once. Looms and dyeing departments will be added to produce ginghams.

The Owens Bottle Co. and subsidiaries, in the nine months ending Sept. 30, earned a net profit of \$2,953,-333 after all expenses and taxes were deducted. Only \$1,485,465 was earned in the same period last year. On each share of common stock \$3.53 was paid as against \$1.42 in 1921.

The Amoskeag Mills managers have refused the compromise plan offered by Bishop Guertin of Manchester, providing that they retain the old wage scale and work 51 hours a week, and have stated that the mills would work 54 hours per week as at present. The operatives, now on a strike, had previously accepted the proposition by a small margin.

The paper situation in Germany, owing to the scarcity of raw material and high costs of production, has arrived at such an acute stage that only with the greatest difficulty can publishers supply their requirements. Almost every day the suspension of some periodical is reported, says Consul Dumont, Frankfort-on-Main, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, page 1287

#### THE BENZOATES HIGHER IN LONDON

Advances Reported in Japanese Refined Camphor and Jalap—Prices Lower on Caffeine, Gum Elemi, Salicin and Strychnine—Quicksilver Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 15.—The crude drug and fine chemical markets are quiet this week. Advances are reported in Peru balsam, benzoic acid, the benzoates, Japanese refined camphor and jalap.

Firmer prices are announced on tannic acid, caustic potash, carbolic acid and lemon oil.

The market is easier on chloral hydrate, quicksilver, chlorate of potash, potassium bichromate and tartaric

Lower prices have been made on caffeine, gum elemi, salicin and strychnine.

London, Nov. 4 (By Mail)—Notwithstanding the Parliamentary General Election which has been somewhat suddenly sprung upon the country and which is usually an unsettling influence, a more cheerful feeling is maintained. Tea, rubber, sugar and tin have advanced again and the better sentiment thus created is extending to the drug and chemical markets. Price changes are not numerous but sellers are firmer in their views, and low bids which would have been favorably considered recently are almost impossible to get through today.

Camphor—Crude has been moving off this week at 3s 3d per pound and refined Jap slabs is 3s 7½d per pound.

Menthol—The best makes have been sold up to 33s per pound and parcells affoat are realizing only 1s or so less c. i. f.

Fornugreek seed has been selling well at 27s and 30s is now asked.

Opium is a most difficult market to operate in today and as much as 16s 6d is asked in one quarter for 11½ per cent druggists supplies. Advices from Smyrna go to show that there is a strong demand from outside markets and a further advance is anticipated. The present state of the interior is uncertain, and arrivals of 450 cases have been distributed. Until importers can see their way to replacing reduced spot stocks they are unwilling sellers at today's figures.

Belgian Roman chamomiles are again dearer and only small lots are offering at about 400s. The weather this season has been cold and wet and therefore uncongenial to the new crop.

Agar agar of full No. 1 quality strip is scarce and the condition of new arrivals is unsatisfactory, so that caution in buying is the order of the day. Spot No. 1 costs 5s 3d to 5s 6d as to quantity and quality.

Cod Liver Oil-Offers vary considerably between

95s and 90s c. i. f. per barrel.

Ergot of rye of sound Spanish quality is now obtainable at 2s per pound in round lots, being easier.

Quicksilver has eased off somewhat but a fair trade has been doing for home consumption at £12 10s to 5s under.

Senna Pods Tinnevelly—There were regular buyers at 2½d per pound and a large part of the spot stocks

F	OR	ΕI	G1	N	E	X	C	H,	A.	N	G.	E				Par	Current
Great Britain (p																	
France (franc)																	
Italy (lira)													 			19	3 .043
Germany (mark)	pe	T	h	un	di	rec	1.				:		 		 	.23.80	.015
Czechoslovakia (d	crov	vn	)	De	er	h	u	nd	tre	ed	١.		 		 	.20.30	.031
Poland (mark) p	er	hu	ne	dre	ed								 		 	.23.80	.006
Japan (yen)													 		 	49	482
Spain (peseta)																	
Holland (guilder)													 		 	40	2 .390
Belgium (franc)																	.059
Norway (crown)															 	26	.185
Switzerland (fra:	nc)	١,											 		 	19	3 .182
Sweden (crown)													 		 	.26	.268
Denmark (crown)													 			26	8 .201
Argentina (peso)													 		 	42	4 .360
Brazil (milreis)													 			27	9 .119
China (Silver do	lla	r	H	on	(g)	CO	n	Z)					 	 	 	78	9 .543
(Tael-Shanghai	. 1	sil'	ve	T)	-								 			1.08	2 .725
(Tael-Peking,																	

was bought up; subsequently the price was raised to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound.

Bromides are quoted higher from Germany now than we can purchase on spot and business has been unsatisfactory to holders. Potassium bromide has been sold at 8d per pound. Sodium at 8½d and ammonium at 9d. The last is much cheaper again.

Citric and tartaric acids are again lower owing to accumulated stocks and 1s 10d and 1s 2d per pound respectively is now about the lowest price, less 5 per cent for cash.

#### HEAVY CHEMICALS FIRM IN FRANCE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Marselles, France, Nov. 4.—Prices of heavy chemicals are firm. The quotations this week per 100 kilos are as follows:

	Francs
Hydrochloric acid 20 degree	20
Nitric acid 30 degree	104
Nitric acid 40 degree	114
Sulfuric acid 60 degree	19
Sulfuric acid 50 degree	17
Chloride of lime (bleach)	
Calcium chloride	49
Potassium chlorate	305
Caustic soda	115
Ammonium sulfate	105
Sodium silicate	34
Magnesium chloride	15
Potassium chloride	65
Sodium nitrate	76
Magnesium sulfate	39
Copper sulfate 98 per cent	140
Iron sulfate 95 per cent	17
Potassium nitrate	140

Irish moss is produced most extensively at Brest, France, over 300 tons being shipped out each year from that city. Peasants gather the plant along the seacoast during the summer. After being successively dried and washed by the sun and rain it is sold to dealers who repack and distribute it throughout the world. Last year 55,376 pounds were exported to the United States.

#### Foreign Trade Notes

Kauri gum production in New Zealand during 1921 was below the average, only 4,331 tons having been produced, according to a consular report. Exports totaled 3,901 tons, of which 1,804 tons came to the United States.

An issue of \$6,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Camaguey Sugar Company, a Cuban corporation, is being offered by the National City Company at 97½ and interest, at which price the bonds yield about 7.25 per cent. The issue is dated Oct. 15, 1922, and matures Oct. 15, 1942.

An exporter of Indian crude drugs, located in Punjab Province, India, wants customers among crude drug firms in this country. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chemical Division, at Washington has further details which it will send out to interested parties. The file number is 69789.

It is estimated that 2,300 tons of commercial fertilizers and 1,200 tons of fertilizer materials are used annually in the Isle of Pines, Cuba, the greatest demand being from September to May or June. The United States is either directly or ultimately, the chief source of supply except as to Chilian nitrate and German potash.

A recent decree of the French Government removing the import duty on crude ammonium sulfate will create a market for the American product in the Dunkirk district. The old tariff duty on this fertilizer when coming from America was 20 francs per 100 kilos, whereas from Great Britain it was admitted free of duty. It is estimated that over 40,000 tons will be imported during the six months period beginning about November. A list of French dealers in fertilizers may be had upon application to the Chemical Division, Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington. Refer to file No. 69904.

The German dye cartel has again doubled its capital stock, issuing about 6,000,000,000 marks of new stock. The issue has been acquired by a group of German banks, which has also taken over all of the junior stock of the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, issued for the purpose of reconstructing the Oppau factories blown up last year. Chemical stocks jumped more than 1000 per cent following the announcement of the capital stock increases. The rise was also attributed partly to individual purchases of German stocks by Americans in the belief that the new American tariff was not unfavorable to the German dye industry.

Danger of the extinction of the quebracho forests of Argentina and Paraguay is imminent, according to H. M. Hoar, of the Research Division of the Department of Commerce. The total available tonnage of quebracho standing in 1922 has been liberally estimated at 71,300,000 metric tons for Argentina and 3,500,000 metric tons for Paraguay. For tannin purposes alone an annual felling of 1,400,000 metric tons would be required. Add to this the estimated requirement of 3,600,000 railway sleepers, 1,600,000 fence posts and the annual cut for construction work, paving blocks, fuel, telephone and telegraph poles, together with an annual exportation of quebracho logs varying from 108,945 metric tons in 1917 to 56,582 in 1920, and the duration of the present stands of quebracho wood can readily be grasped.

#### POTASH PRICES UP AGAIN IN GERMANY

Sales Estimated at More Than 1,250,000 Tons for 1922, Compared With 1,100,000 Tons in 1913—Merger Negotiations in Progress—Increased Production by Alsatian Works

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS) Berlin, Nov. 4.-Reports of the sales of German potash indicate a record year. Up to Sept. 30 they amounted to about one million metric tons of pure potash, against 621,400 tons last year. Demand from the industries and from agricultural interests continues strong. The export business is also brisk and it is estimated that the entire sales of pure potash will be 1,250,000 tons for the present year. During 1913 they amounted to about 1,100,000 tons and the pre-war figures have been exceeded this year, in spite of the loss of the Alsatian works. Owing to the increase in the cost of transportation the home demand for crude salts has decreased and salts with a higher percentage are preferred. This has necessitated making improvements in the works, and has required large capital. The closing of unprofitable shafts has had no influence on the production, as the increased demand was easily met by the remaining mines. The formation of combines in the industry has favored the closing, and some of the works which stopped producing are paying a higher profit, the transfer of their quota in the Syndicate and the sale of the plant bringing higher returns than from operating the mines. The concentration movement in the industry continues and negotiations are in progress with the Westeregel concern for joining the Sigmundshall Aktiengesellschaft. The Sigmundshall company holds the majority of the Weser works, and the Westeregel concern would be benefitted by the merger.

The prices of potash have been increased and are at present as follows in marks per 100 kilosa

Marks
Carnallit with 9 per cent to 12 per cent K2O12.65
Crude salt with 12 per cent to 15 per cent K₄O 15.19
Fertilizer salt with 18 per cent to 22 per cent K <sub>4</sub> O
Fertilizer salt with 28 per cent to 32 per cent K <sub>4</sub> O
Fertilizer salt with 38 per cent to 42 per cent K <sub>2</sub> O
Potassium chloride with 50 per cent to 60 per cent K <sub>4</sub> O
Potassium chloride with more than 60 per cent K <sub>2</sub> O
Potassium sulfate with more than 42 per cent K <sub>2</sub> O
Potassium magnesia sulfate65.35

The Alsatian potash works have increased their production this year. During the first seven months of 1922 the sales of chloride of potassium amounted to 271,096 metric tons against 216,668 tons during 1921, and the sales of sulfate of potassium to 1,130 tons and 461, respectively. The demand continues brisk, especially in sulfate from the South of France.

Contrary to earlier estimates, the 1922 sumac crop in Sicily is expected to amount to about 20,000 tons and to be of superior quality. The lack of rain has retarded the growth of the plants, but this has been offset by the fullness of the leaf. Present prices per hundredweight for ground sumac, 28 per cent tannin, 12s 9d; leaf sumac 28 per cent tannin 12s. These prices are on Yocum's test, or 2 degrees less if on shake test.

## Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION-Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar ,various fine alkaloids ,and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs; Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES-Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS-Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

.WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign

- 1 Imperial Gallan (British)-1.20 American Gallons 1 American Gallon - .833 Imperial Gallon
- 1 American Gallon -3.79 Liters
- 1 Liter - .264 American Gallon
- 1 Liter 1 American Gallon (Water) —8.35 pounds 1 Dougl (Avoirdupois) .454 Kilograms
- -2.20 Pounds 1 Kilogram

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#### Chemicals

ACETANILID, tech 150 D bbls D	.25	: .26	[ ACID, Carbolie—(Continued)			Acid, hydrofluorie—(continued)			
100 b kgs b		: ,27	Crude, 25% 50 gal bbls. gal	.27	: .30	60% 100 m eby. wks m		:	.14
USP 200 b bblsb		: .38	10%, 50 gal. bblsgal	.22	: .23	60% 300 D dr., wks D		:	.13
Acetie Anhydride, 85% 480 D drs. D		: .37	Chloracetie,			White Acid, 100 lb cby. wks. lb	***	:	.36
85%, 107 D chys D		: .40	mone 100 h bbls. wks h	.40	: .50	White Acid, 10 cbys. wks. Ib		:	.35
90% cbys		: .39	D1, 150 lb cbys wks lb			Hydrofluosilicie, 35% 450 lb bbls.			
		-	Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks lb			wks	.10		.13
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks lb		: .181/4	Chlorosulfonie, 1500 lb drs.			Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5		•	
700 lb drs. lc/1 wks		: .19	wks	.15	: .16	gal. demis		:	.95
350 lb drs. le/l wkslb	.18%	: .19	Chromie, USP 200 D drums D		: .40	USP, 10% 5 gal, demis Ib			.35
Second Hands, spotIb			85% Pure, 200 b drums ID		: .35	LACTIC, 22% dark 500 m bbls, m	-0434	-	.05
Acetophenone, CP 1 lb bot lb	4.00	: 4.25	Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin			22% light, bbls	.05%		.08
Acetphenetidin, 150 lb bbls lb		: 1.95	Cinnamic, 5 D cans D	2.75	: 3.00	44% dark, bbls	.09%		.10
Acetyl Chloride, 100 h chys h			CITRIC, USP cryst 230 m bbla m		: .50	44% light, bbls	.10%		.12
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 m bbl m	***	: ,80	Powd., USP 200 m bbls. m			66% bbls	***		.16
Acetic, 28%, 400 h bbls. e/l			Imported, cryst 112 h kegs. h	***	: .50	80% imported, bbls ID	.1434		.16
wks100 lb	2.921/4		Single kegs	.50%		USP IX 100 m cbys m	.60		.70
28%, lc/l wks100 fb	3.17%		Cleves, 250 m bbls	1.50		USP VIII 100 lb cbys lb		:	.55
56%, c/l wks100 fb		6.00				Laurent's, 250 lb bbls lb	.75	:	.80
56%, lc/l wks100 lb		6.60	Cresylic, 95% dark dr. wksgal		: .80	Metanilic, 250 lb bbls		:	1.00
70%, bbls, e/l wks100 b		7.52 8.14	97-99% straw, drs. wksgal 97-99% straw, drs. resale.gal.	.60			***		1.00
70%, lc/1 wks100 fb			97-99% decolor, drs. wks. gal.		: .90	Mixed, sulfurie-nitrie			
80% coml. bbls.c/l wks.100 fb		9.36		.80		Drums, wks N Unit			.08
80% coml. lc/l wks100 fb 80% pure bbls. c/l wks.100 fb		10.10	Formic, 75% tock, 100 B chys. B		: .17	Drums, wks	.01		.01
		10.85	90%, 75 lb chys. incl lb		: .18	Tank cars, wksN Unit	.073		.68
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks100 fb		11.41	Gallie, USP 150 m bblsm		.75	Tank cars wks S Unit	.009		.01
Glacial le/l wks100 b		11.91	Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wislb		: 1.85	Molybdic, 85% pure 1 h bot. h	1.75		1.85
Glacial, USP cby wks100 m		13.50	Hbls., ton lets wirs		: 1.75	85% pure, 100 lb kegslb		:	1.30
Acetylsalicylic, 200 D bblsD			H. 350 lb bbls. singlelb		: 1.70	Monosulfonic P, Delta. 50 h			
Second Hands	.85	.88	Bbls. ten lots wks	***	80	tins	***	:	2.30
Amthranilie, ton lots drs Ib			Hydriodic, 10% USP 5 lb bot, lb	.60	.65	MURIATIC, 20° chys. le/1			
95-98%, 100 b drsb			Hydrobromie, 48% coml. 155 m	.00	00	wis	1.20	:	1.65
99-100%, 100 m drs m			cbys. wks		: .38	Cbys. c/l wks100 lb			1.50
Bennoic, tech. 100 lb bbls lb			48% coml. 10 cbys. wks Ib	***		Tank cars, wks100 lb	1.00		1.10
Tech, ton lots bbls			40% CP 155 m cbys. wks. m	.45		18°, 140 m chrs.	2100		2.20
UEP. 100 m bblsm	.68		10%, USP 100 D chys. wks. D	.11		e/1 wks100 lb	1.00		
Boric, crys. powd. 250 B bbls. B	.11%		Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriat		20	Tank cars, wks100 lb			1.10
Kegs, 100 D D	.13		CP, USP, 110 b ebys b			32°, 140 D cbrs.	.00		1.00
Broenner's, 250 h bbls h	:	1.55	cr, osr, 110m chys	.07	: .05	e/1 wks100 lb	1.50	:	1.75
Butyric, 60% pure 5 h bot h	.50 :	.60	HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 hble.			Iron, free, 20° cbys.	1.00		1.10
Camphorie, USP VIII 1 h bot. h	5.10	5.25	wiz		.08	e/1 wks100 lb			1.85
Carbolie, USP crys. see also Phon	iod		30% bbls. e/l wks b			Tank cars, wksnet ton			5.00
110 b tim			30% 100 b cbys. wks b			Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid I	Irdrochle		
25 m tim	*** :		48% single 100 h chy, why h		.11	Naphthionic, tech, 250 m bbis, m		-	.62
5 m tins or bot	.46 :		48% 10 ebys. wks		10	Refined, single bbls B		:	.65
1 m bot	***		52% 100 b eby. wks b	***	.13	Nevile & Winther's, 250 h		•	
Liquid, USP 1 to bot D	*** 1	.50	52% 10 ebys. wks		: .11	bbls	1.18	:	1.20

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#### Chemicals

ACID, NITRIC, 36° 135 m			
cby. wka,100 lb	5.50		6.00
Cbys. e/l wks100 lb			5.00
38° single cbys. wks100 fb	5.50	:	
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb	4.75	:	5.25
44° Single cbys. wks100 fb			
Cbys. e/l wks100 lb	5.00		5.50 6.25
42° Single cbys. wks100 lb Cbys. c/l wks100 lb	5.25	-	5.75
C. P. chys. single wks100 lb	***		13.00
Oxalie, 325 lb bbls. wks lb	.14		.15
Bbls., NY			.154
Kegs, 100 lblb	.15		
Imp., 560-lb cskslb	.143	6:	.151/
Phenylacetic, 1 b bot b Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100 b	2.50	:	3.00
chys	.08	:	.09
USP, 85% syrupy, 70 m			
demis	.16		
Phthalic, 100 m bbls		-	
Pieramie, 300 h bbis	***	:	.65
Pierie, 300 lb bbls			.30
Bbls. ear lots wks			.20
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 fb cans fb	1.15	:	1.20
Resublimed, 5th cans To	1.55	:	1.60
Tech. powd. 200 bbls ib		:	.80
Salicylic, tech. 125 m bbls m	.32	:	.33
USP. 100 m bbls		:	.35
Second Hands	.33		.35
Sulfanilic, 250 m bblsm	.17		.20
SULFURIC, 66° 175 D ebys.			
le/1 wks100 fb	1.10	:	1.50
Cbys., e/l wks100 lb	.95	:	1.25
1500 D Drums, le/l			
wks100 B	***	:	1.10
Drums, e/l wks100 lb		:	1.00
Tank cars, wksnet ton	14.00	0	15.00
60° 1500 m Drums,			
le/1 wks100 m	.70		
Drums, e/l wks100 b	.60	:	.80

Acid Sulfurie			
Tank cars, wksnet ton	9.00	:	11.00
C. P. 175 m cbys100 m			8,00
Olanm 20 no 1500 h denma			
le/1 wks100 m	1.25	:	1.50
Drums, e/1 wks100 lb	1.10	:	1.25
Tank Cars, wksnet ton	17.00	:	18.00
Contract cars, wkston			
Oleum, 40° drs lc/l wks.net ton		:	35.00
Oleum, 60° drs, lc/l wks net			
Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 m ebys. m	.05	:	.06
4% 100 m cbys m USP, 5 gal. demis m	.04	:	.05
Tannic, tech. 300 lb bbls lb	.40		.50
USP, powd, 200 m bblsm	.70	:	.75
USP, fluffy, 50 m bbls m	.75	:	.80
Tartarie USP cryst 300 lb bbls. lb			.32
USP, powd, 300 lb bbls. lb			
Imp. USP. 240 lb bbls lb			
Powd. 240 lb bblslb	301	2 .	.31
Tobias, 250 D bbls			1.55
Tungstic, 100 fb kegs fb			1.00
Aconitine Alk, cryst. 1 oz. vlsoz Amorphous, 1 oz. vlsoz		:	30.00 20.00
	***		20.00
Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls lb Anhydrous, 350 lb bblslb	.18	:	.20
	.22	ě	.24
ALCOHOL, USP 100 pf. 50 gal.			
bblsgal	4.70	:	4.75
Second Hands, bbls. USP 190			
pfgal			
Export, USP 190 pfgal	.35	:	.40
Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls.gal	4.75	:	4.80
Wood, 95% 50 gal. bblsgal	.95	:	.97
97%, 50 gal. bblsgal	.98	:	.99
Pure, meth. 50 gal. drums.gal	1.05	:	1.07
Acetone free, 50 gal. drums.gal	1.10	:	1.15
Alcohols, also in 50 gal.			
drums, extra and returnable	6		
Amyl, see Oil Fusel			

Alcohol—(continued)			
Butyl, 50 gal, drums	20		.22
	5.00		16.00
Crystallizable 10 2			25.00
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal			4.40
Refined, 10 m can m			.75
Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drsgal			2.25
	4.00	:	4.50
Ref'd, 91%, drsgal			3.50
Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood		•	
Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol			
Propyl, nml, erd 50 gal, drms.gal		:	4.40
Refined, 10 lb can			
Denatured		•	
No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. inclgal	.41		.42
50 gal. drums, extragal	.36		.38
No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. inclgal	.39	:	.41
50 gal. drums, extragal	.34	:	.36
No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. inclgal			.40
50 gal. drums, extragal	.33	:	.35
No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal, bbls, inclgal 50 gal, drums, extragal	.37	:	
			.34
In addition to the regular au	thor-		
ized formulae for completely d	ena-		
tured alcohol, some 75 formulae	for		
specially denatured alcohol are			
	-		
thorized for special uses. Owing			
the limitations of their uses how	ever,		
prices are quoted by the ale	cohol		
producers only to holders of	per-		
mits allowing the use of	spe-		
cially denatured formulae in proc			
authorized by the Dept. of Inte	rnal		

Revenue. For prices on specially denatured alcohols not listed above, consult any of the alcohol preducers.



## ZINC OXIDE

Snow Cap Brand 5% Tomahawk Brand 35%

### **LITHOPONE**

Manufactured by

- THE -

## Grasselli Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

CHICAGO

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd.
TORONTO MONTREAL



Aloin, USP 100 m cases	.84	:	.90	Aluminum Sulfate- (continued)				Ammonium Chloride—(continued)			
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 m bbls. m			1.05	Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.100 lb		:	1.40	Imp., wh. 600 m casks spot. m	.06%	6:	.07
Ton lots, bbls. wks			1.00	Bags, c/l wks. W100 h		:	1.35	Gray, 600 lb casks spot lb	.08	:	.0834
2000 0000				Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 lb		:	1.55	Lump, 500 h casks spoth		:	.15
Refined, 300 lb bblslb		:	1.10	Bulk, e/l cont. wks. E.100 b			1.35	Ichthyolate, as to brand Ib	.75	:	4.00
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 D bbis. D		:	.32	Amidol, (see Diaminophenol) Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxeslb	5.00		5.10	Iodide, USP 25 lb jars lb	4.85	:	4.90
Ton lots, bbls. wks		:	.30	1 lb carions, 10 lb	3.00	:	5.16	Lactate, 500 m bbls	.15	:	.16
				Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgslb		:	1.15	Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 D bbis. D	.05%	6:	.06
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 bbls.				AMMONIA anhyd. 100 m cyl m	• • •	:	.30	CP gran. 100 lb kegs lb	.10	:	.22
wks100 ID		:	3.50	Water, 26° 800 lb drs. wkslb		:	.071/2	Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegslb	.50	:	.57
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	3.50	:	3.65	Drs. e/1 wks	.07	:	.0714	Persulfate, 112 lb cases lb	.55	:	.60
Powd., 380 lb bbls, wks. 100 lb		:	3.90	Imp., 800 lb drs incl spot. lb		:	.06	Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb	.54	:	.60
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks.100 lb			6.00	26°, 100 lb cbys. lc/1 wks. lb			.081/4	Tech., powd. 325 lb bblslb	.15	:	.17
	0,00	•	0.00	Cbys. e/l wks		:	.0814	Salicylate, USP 100 h kegsh	.58	:	.61
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls.				20°, 800 lb drs. le/1 wks. lb		:	.06	Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 lb		:	3.20
wks 100 lb			4.50	Cbys., lc/l wks		:	.071/2	200 lb single bgs c/l wks.100 lb		:	3.30
Bbls. c/l wks100 b	***	:	4.25	18°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wkslb		:	.05 1/2	200 lb double bags f.a.s. 100 lb		:	3.55
Cont. bbls e/l wks100 fb	•••	:	4.25	Chys., lc/l wks	***	:	.071/2	Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb	.50	:	.52
Imp. 650 lb casks sp. 100 lb	3.50	:	3.75	16°, 800 lb drs. le/l wks. lb	***	:	.04	CP, 25 lb jars	.60	:	.65
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	4.35	-	4.60	Chys., le/l wks		:	.05	Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs.gal	2.00	:	2.25
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	4.50	-	4.75	Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs. lb	.35	:	.36	Pure, 5 gal. cansgal	5.00	:	6.00
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb	5.50	:	6.00	Benzoate, USP 1 D bot D	.85	:	.90	Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
Soda, grd. 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb		:	4.00	Biffuoride, 300 m bbls m	.22	:	.23	Butyrate, 1 lb botlb		-	2.00
Bbls. e/l wks100 lb		:	3.50	100 lb kegs	.23	:	.24	Formate, 1 b bot	1.75	:	2.00
Aluminum, metal, e/l NY100 lb	22.00		93.00	Bromide, 50 lb boxes lb		:	.33	Salicylate, 100 m ebys b	1.25		1.40
Chloride, anhyd. 275 D drs D	.20		.22	Imported, 112 lb boxeslb	.18	:	.20	Anethol, 2 lb botlb	2.00	:	2.25
30% sol. 120 lb ebyslb	.03		.04	Carb., tech. 560 lb caskslb		:-	.091/2	ANILINE OIL, 900 m drs. 5dr.sp. m		-	.17
				Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb	***	:	.10%	Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls lb	.23	:	.25
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	:	.18	USP, lump, 100 lb kegslb	.07	:	.08	Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot lb	4.00	:	4.50
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l				Powd., 100 lb kegslb	.09	:	.10	Anthracene, 40-45% 600 b casks	10		10
wks100 lb		:	2.50	Chloride, Domestic				wks D	.12		1.00
Imported, spot100 lb	2,50	:	2.621/4	White gran. 250 lb bbls wks lb	• • •		.07%	Anthraquinone, subl 125 lb bbls. lb	1.30	:	1.35
		•	3,02 /4	BDIS., C/1 WKS			.071/2	30% paste 350 bbls b	.75	:	.80
Comm'l., 1/4% iron, bgs. e/1 wks East 100 lb			1 50	Gray 250 lb bbls, wkslb	.079		.07%	Antimony metal, slabs ton lots100 fb	***	:	6.65
WKS East 100 lb	1.20		1.00	Bbls. c/l wks	.071	3:	.07%	Needle Powd., 100 lb caseslb	.06	:	.0614



# CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Last year the use of Carbon Tetrachloride as a fumigant against wheat weevil was introduced. This material is particularly desirable as it is absolutely non-inflammable and can be used in sections where Underwriters rules will not permit the use of Carbon Bisulphide.

Can be supplied in 5-. 10- and 55-gallon drums.

THE DOW

Midland, Mich.



90 West St., New York



ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 D	Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 D drs.			, Rismuth—(continued)			
drs	wks		: .55	Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls ib			2.65
50 D erocks D .45 : .50	USP. 25 m cans			Second Hands, bbls. or less. In			2.50
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys lb .12 : .14	FFC. 25 D cans			Corner 1 th het			
			2.50	Cones, 1 lb bot			3.65
Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb .06 1/4: .06 1/2				Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls ib			2.78
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bblslb : .19	wksgal	***	27	Tannate 1 lb bot		:	2.50
336 lb kegs lb : .17	110 gal. drs. wksgal		.32	Bismuth Preparations quoted			
Crimson, 500 lb bbls lb : .38	CP Tanks, wksgal		.30	above on basis 25 lb lots.			
336 lb kegs	110 gal. drs. wksgal		.35	Smaller lots at an advance.			
Red, 500 lb bbls				Blanc Fixe, dry 400 m bbls. wks.ton	80.00	:	85.00
336 lb kegs	Bentidine Base, dry 250 h bbls. h			Imported, bblston			
Tartrolactate, 500 b bbls b : .45	10 bbl. lots		.85	Paste, 650 lb bbls,ton			40.00
	Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb			BLEACHING POWDER, 700 D drs.	***		10.00
Antipyrine, USP, 100 lb caseslb : 2.50	bbls ID	.10	72				
Apomorphine Hydehlide, 1/2 oz. vls.oz : 16.65	Benzol, see Benzene			e/l wks100 fb	***	:	2.00
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 os. vls. os 10.50 : 12.00	Benzonaphthol, 5 h boxesh	2.00	2.10	Drums lc/l ex-warehouse100 lb	2.25	1	2.40
Argois, red powd. 350 m bbism .07 : .08	Benzoyl Chloride, 500 m drs m			Contract, c/l wks100 h			2.00
Arsenic, metal 220 lb kegs lb .23 : .24				F. a. s. c/1100 lb			
Red, 224 lb kegs cases lb .12 %: .13		1.15		Imported, spot100 lb		:	
White, 550 m bbls lo/1 m .10%: .11%		1.25	1.50	Blue Cintment, see Mercury			
112 b c/s b .11 ; .31 1/4	Benzoate, 5 m bot	1.40	1.60	Mass, see Mercury			
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylaalicylia	Medicinal FFC Ib	1.60	1.80	Bone Ash, 100 h kegs			.08
	Chloride, 95% tech. 925 h drs. h	.20 :	.22	Black, 200 m bbls	.06		.08
Atropine Alk. USP 1 on viscs 10.00 : 10.50	100 lb ebys lb			Borax, USP cryst. 400 lb bbls lb	.053		.06
Sulfate, 5 os. in 1 os vialsos 4.50 : 4.60	Redistil, 100 m cbys m		.35	Powdered. USP 300 m bblsm	.059		.06
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide		2.50	3.00				
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls,	Berberine Hydchlide, 1 lb bot lb			Kegs, USP 100-150 b b	.06		.06%
wkstop 75.00 : 85.00				Borneol, 1 m bot		:	3.50
	Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 lb bet. lb 2	1.00	23.00	Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
	BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 lb bbls, wks. lb	:	.25	Bromine, bot, in 60 h cs. wks 10		:	.29
Precip., 200 lb bgs, wkston 70.00 ; 75.00	Ton lots, wks Th	:	.23	Bromobenzene, 600 h drums h	.40		.42
Chloride, 800 fb bbls. wkston :100.00	Sublimed	.50 :		Bromoform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb ca. To	3		1.50
200 lb bgs, wkston 95.00 :100.00	Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 h.			Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs		:	4.00
Import, bbls., spotton 95.00 :100.00	bbls	.95 :	1.00	Brucine Sulfate, 1 cs. vis. 100 cms.co		:	.25
Dioxide, 780 lb drs lb .18 : .20	Sublimed, 200 m bbls m		1.50	Butter of Antimony, see Antimony		•	
Import, 500 h drs h : .18	Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichlo	alda i	1.50				1 00
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls lb .05 : .08		NLT(16		CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs lb		:	1.30
Iodide, 5 m bot		2.60 :	2.70	Bromide, 50 lb cases jarslb		:	.95
Nitrate, 700 m casks	Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bxs. lb	:	5.45	Iodide, 10 lb bot		:	4.20
	Betanaphtholate, 5 lb brs lb	:	3.10	CAFFEINE ALK. USP 510 cans To	3.75	:	4.25
	Citrate, USP 570 bas	:		Second Hands		:	3.75
Sulfocyanide 400 lb bbls b : .35	Nitrate, 25 m jars	:		Hydrochloride, 170 bot To	7.12	:	7.82
Barytes, floated 350 lb bblsten 33.50 : 35.00	Oxychleride, 250 bbls	:		Sulfate, 1 m bot		:	5.52
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, consine	Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb canslb	:		Citrated, 25 m cans	3.00		3.25
Denst, salicy acid or tartar emetic				Hydrobromide, 1 fb bot fb		:	4.75
45 gal. bblsgal 3.10 : 3.25		:		CALCIUM Acetate, 150 D bes. e/l			4.10
		:					
Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal.		:		wks100 fb		:	3.00
bbls		:		Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks. lb		:	
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal,		:		Bbls. lc/l wks		:	
bbls gal 1.25 : 1,35		:	4.43				.45



010

### Chemicals

					-				
Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/lwks lb			Carbon Bisulfide, 500 b dr. NY Ib	.06 :	.061/4	Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb			
Drums le/l wks	• • •	: .05	Ton Lots, drs, NY	.06 :	.06%	bbls 10	.08		.10
c/l100 lb	1.00	: 1.10	Carbon Black, 121/2 lb bags, 150-	10 .	0.5	Fluoride, Powd. 400 lb bblslb		:	.50
USP, precip. 175 m bbls m			225 lb caseslb	.18 :	.35	Sulfate, 400 D bbls D	.07	:	.09
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l			Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs.		.10	Chrysarobin, USP 5 to cans to	2.00	:	2.20
f o b NYton		: 24.50	Drums, c/l NY	.0814	.09	Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsoz			.70
Gran., 350 lb drs. c/l f e b			700 lb dry single NY lb	:	.10	Crystal		:	.75
	• • •	: 30.50	Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes Ib	4.40 :	4.50	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins		:	.50
Flake 330 lb drs. e/l drs. fob			Casein, edib, 100 m keg m	.45 :	.50	Cinchonine, alk., pwd, 100 oz, timeoz		:	.38
Imp., solid 600 m drs. spot.ton		: 80.50	Technical, 200 lb bbls lb	.15 :	.18	Crystaloz.	***	:	.43
		: 20.50	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes	4.00 :	4.50	Sulfate, 100 on tinsos		:	.25
Anhyd., 350 lb drs. fob NY. lb	.12		Castor Oil, USP 50 gal, bbl To	:	.13	Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnar	mie		
Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls lb	1.55	: 1.60	Cases, 80 m 2 ting lb	:	.14	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 h bot h	3.75	:	4.00
Iodide, 5 m bot		: 4.20	Tech., see Fixed Oils			Citral, 25 m cans	3.00	:	3.50
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bblslb		: .13%	Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			Citrine Ointment, see Mercury			
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls. c/l NY.ton		: 40.00	Soda, see soda, caustic			Citronellal, 1 b bot			2.00
Phosphate, precip. 350 m bbls. m	.10	: .12	Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs. lb	.48 :	.53	Cobalt metal, 100 m kers B			3.00
Phosphate, precip, tribasic 350			Chalk, drop 175 D bbls D	.03 14:	.03 1/2	Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb		:	
ID bbls	.12	: .13	Precip. light 175 lb bhls lb	.04 :	.05	10 lb tins 200 lb cases lb			2,35
Phosphate, mono	.063	6: .07%	Precip. heavy 560 lb caks lb	.031/2:	.04	COCAINE alk., USP 10 oz, ting.oz		:	11.00
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegslb	.61	: .63	Charcoal, Bone, see bone black			Hydrochloride, USP 25 es.			
Calomel, see Mercury			Wood, powd. 100 lb bbllb Willow, powd. 100 lb bbllb	.04 :	.05	tins	7.00	:	7.50
CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 D				.70 :	.75	In crystals, granular, powder, or flaky crystals as desired.			
bbls		: .90	Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs. lb 25 lb jars	.71	.76				00
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs lb		: .91%	Chinoidin, 170 lb cases	.65 :	.75	Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 h bales. h Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 h bxs. h	.36		.33
1 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns.			Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd,1000 B	.00 .		CODEIN alk. 5 os. cans 10 os	.00	•	.01
100 m csm		: .951/4	drs	1.50 :	1.60	lots			7.30
36 on. tab., 11b etns.			40% soln. 100 lb ebys lb	.30 :	.35	Hydrobromide, 10 ozsoz		:	5.85
Jap. ref. 2½ D slabs, 100 D		: .96				Hydrochloride, 10 ozsoz		:	6.55
cs	.85	: .86	CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 b cyl.	.05%:	.05%	Nitrate, 10 ozs		:	6.55
1 ex, tab, 100 lb es, 1 lb	.00		Tank car lots wks	.0514:	.05%	Phosphate, 10 ozsoz Salicylate, 10 ozsoz			5.50
tins		: .97	100 m cyl le/l wks	.061/2:	.07	Sulfate, 10 ozsoz		:	
16 os. tab. 100 m cs. 1 m			Chlorobenzene, mono, 1000 h drs.			Small Sizes, 1/2 oz. vials, 50c		-	
Chinese ref. 21/2 ID slabs 100 ID		: .98	wks	.10 :	.11	1/4 on 25c, extra, singles To			
Chinese Fer. 175 ID states 100 ID	.86	: .88	Drs. e/1 wks	:	.09	per ox.—25 cm. lots, 10e cm.	sperber		
Crude, 100 lb cslb	.72	75	Tank car lots whs	:	.08	than above.			
Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb cs lb	1.90	: 1.95	CHLOROFORM, USP 50 To drs To	:	.35	COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.	00.00		04.00
Caramel, 50 gal. bblsgal	.60	: .62	Second Hands, 650 lb drslb	.83 :	.35	bblsbbl Newfoundland. 30 gal. bbls. bbl	22.00	:	24.00
Carbazol, 250 lb bblslb	.75	: .80	Technical, 650 b drums b	.33 :	.80	Hewroundiand, ov gat. both . both			

# QUININE

# Sulphate and Minor Salts

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality Brilliant Crystallization and Purity of Color

### Cinchonine, Cinchonidine Quinidine

and their Salts

EMETINE YOHIMBINE

CAFFEINE QUINIC ACID

Manufactured by

N. V. Amsterdamsche Chininefabriek

N. V. Bandoengsche Kininefabriek Bandoeng

N. V. Nederlandsche Kininefabriek

Represented by

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.

78 FRONT ST., Cor. Old Slip, NEW YORK CITY



Colchicine alk., USP 1 on. visoz	: 30.00	Dinitronaphthalene, 350 m bbls. m .1	30 : .32	Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans			.85
Salicylate, 1 oz. vialsoz	: 45.00		33 : .35	Eugenol, 25 lb cans	3.25	:	3.50
Collodion, USP 30 lb drums lb	: .22	Dinitrotoluene, 300 m bbls m	20 : .22	FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.			
Flexible, USP 30 lb drumslb	: .27	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl		475 lb bbls		:	.10
COPPER, metal electrolytic e/l			52 : .54	Imported	***	:	.07
NY100 To	: 13,87%	Diphenyloxide, 500 lb drums lb .1	85 : .90	USP, crys, 100 to kegs lb		:	.10
Lake, c/l NY100 lb	14.00 : 14.121/2		. : 2.30	Imported		:	.09
Casting, c/l NY100 b	: 13.371/2	Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. vlsoz	. : 55.00	Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 h cbgs. h		:	.0634
Carbonate, 400 m bbls m	: .19	EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr		48°, 140 lb cbys		:	.08
Cyanide, 100 lb drs	.58 : .60	Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vlsea		USP Sol'n 125 lb cbys lb		:	.061/
Oxide, 1000 lb bbls	.15%: .16	Hydehlide, USP 1 oz. vlsoz 16.0	00 : 17.00	Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			
Carlots. bbls	.15 : .15%	15 gr. vials	5 : .80	475 m bbls	.06	:	.06%
Sub-Acetate, verd, 440 lb bbls. lb	.35 : .37	EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 b bbis.		Ferrous Sulfide, 1000 lb bbls. 100 lb	2.50	:	3.00
SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. le/1		NY100 ID	: 2.25	Flake White, see lead, white			
spot	6,25 : 6.50	Bbls. c/l NY100 D	. : 2.10	Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bgs. es			
Carlots, bbls, delivered 100 lb	: 5.90	100 m bgs, c/l NY100 m	. : 1.85	dockton			25.00
Powdered, 350 lb bbls. le/1		Imp., 220 to bgs. c/l					33.50
spot100 To	6.90 : 7.25	NY100 m 1.1	10 : 1.15	96% bgston			35.00
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 b	: 6.75	USP, 300 to bbls, 10 bbls. 100 tb 2.7	5 : 2.90	98% bgston	***		00.00
Copperas, bulk c/l wkston	18.00 : 21.00	Carlots, bbls100 m 2.2	5 : 2.50	FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 to bbls.			
400 lb bbls. c/l wkston	: 25.00	Imported, 300 lb bbls100 lb 2.2	25 : 2.50	e/1 wks			.131/
200 lb bgs. c/l wkston	: 23.00	Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb jars lb 9.5	0 : 10.00	Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wkslb		:	.14%
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.		Eserine alk., 1 on visos	. : 30.00	Bbls. 400 lb lc/l wks lb			.13%
bbls 100 lb	2.77 : 3.02	Salicylate, USP 1 og. vlsoz	. : 25.00	Fuller's Earth, 200 lb bgs. e/l			
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls100 lb	2.82 : 3.07	Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vlsoz 20.0	00 : 20.25	mineston		: 1	17.00
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Blo		ETHER, USP 55 m drums m .1	3 : .15	Imported, 230 lb bags NYton		: 4	40.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 h bbls. wet. h	.40 : .42	Anaesthesia, 55 lb drumslb	. : .16	Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal drm.gal			3.00
Coumarin, 25 lb tins	4.00 : 4.25	USP, 1880 55 lb drums lb	. : .38	Crude, 100 gal drmgal			1.75
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 D		Washed, 55 lb drums lb	. : .30	G. SALT, paste 350 h bbls. basis			
bbls	: .261/2	Motor, 1 m cans	6 : .27	100%	.65	:	.70
Imp. powd. USP, 224 bbls To	.241/4: .25	Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot lb .s	2 : .95	Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 h cs. h	.85		.90
Creceote Oil, 50 gal. drs gal	.20 : .22	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 m drs. m	. : 1.30	Gold Label, 100 m cases m		:	
Carbonate, 1 m bot. 25 m m	1.60 : 1.70	Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs.gal .9	5 : 1.05	Technical, 100 b cs lb	.60		.65
Creceote Oil, 100 gal, drsgal	.20 : .22	85-90% Ester, 50 gal, drs.gal	. : .75	Geraniol, 50 lb cans	2.25	:	3.00
Cresol, USP 400 lb bbls lb	: .18	Carlots, drumsgal	. : .72			-	
Cyanamide, bulk c/l whs, Amm unit	: 3,25	Tank Carsgal	. : .70	Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb	5.00	2	5.75
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 D kees To	: 3.75	Pure, 510 botgal 3.2	15 : 3.50	GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 m bags			
Dianisidine, 100 h kegs D	4.50 : 4.60	Benzoate, 5 m bot m 1.5	0 : 1.75	e/I wks100 lb	1.10		1.25
Dichlorobenzene, 1000 D drs D	.06 : .07%	Bromide 115 fb drs fb	. : .40	350 m bbls. c/l wks100 m	1.25		1.40
Diethylaniline, 850 m drs m	.60 : .65	Butyrate, 5 m bot 10 1.4	0 : 1.75	Bbls. le/l wks100 lb	1.40		1.65
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 m cams D	.85 : .90	Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drums. Ib .1	0 : .12	Imported, bbls. spot			.85
Diethyl Sulfate tech, 50gal.drs Ib	.40 : .45	Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl		USP, 300 lb bbls, Imp. sp 100 lb			1.25
CP drums	.50 : .55	Chloride, 15 m crl m	. : .50	USP, 300 m bbls. dom. sp. 100 m			1.75
Digitalin, Pure, 1 oz vlsoz	7.75 : 8.25	Cinnamate, 1 m bot D 5.0	0 : 5.50	USP, 300 m bbls. e/1 wks.100 m		:	1.40
Dimethylaniline, 840 h drs. wks. h	.36 : .38	Formate, 5 m bot m 1.0		Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100			
Dimethylmulfate, 110 b drs b	: .50	Valerate, 5 m bot		bags, e/l NY100 lb	3.09		3.19
Dinitrobensene. 400 h bbls h	.18 : .20	Ethylene Bromide, drs Ib		Syrup, Drs. & bbls, c/l NY100 h	2.77	:	3.02
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 m bbls. m	.20 : .22	Glycol		le/1 NY100 lb		:	3.12
						-	



# ACETATES ETHYL: AMYL: BUTYL

The Miner Edgar Company Rail and Water Facilities 110 William Street New York

GLYCERIN, C. P. 550 lb drums. lb	. : .181/2	INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot	10.00	: 11.00	Lead(continued)
	9 : .20	Iodides, see Potass, Iodide, etc.			Arsenate, 100 lb bblg. lc/l wks. lb .15 : .26
Dynamite, 1000 lb drs lb	. : .17%				Bbls. c/l wks
Saponification, tanks Ib	. : .131/4	IODINE, crude, 200 D kegs D			Paste, 600 lb bbls
Soap, Lye, tanks	1%: .12	Resublimed, 10 lb jars lb	***	: 4.40	Iodide, USP VIII 5 h both 3.00 : 3.20
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin		Tincture, USP 50 gal. bblsgal	4.25	: 4.30	Nitrate, 500 D bbls. wks D : .22
		Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot lb		: 5.35	Oxide, lithge. 500 m bbls. wks. m : .09%
Graphite, crude 220 lb bagston 15.0		Crystals, 10 lb bot		: 6.35	100 lb kegs wks
Flake, 500 m bbls b .0	6 : .09	Ionone, (violet) 1 to bot to			Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wkslb : .10 1/4
Qualacol liquid, USP 25 lb cans. lb 2.5	0 : 2.60		5.50	: 8.00	100 lb kegs wks
Benzoate, 1 lb bot	. : 18.00	Iridium, metal 10oz lotsoz		:350.00	Peroxide, 100 lb drs lb : .35
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes lb 3.7	5 : 4.00	Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. To	.65	: .70	White, basic carb, 500 lb bbls.
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. es.gross		IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 D			wks
				: .84	Bbls. c/l wks100 lb : 6.28
	5 : 5.35	Green scales, 25 lb canslb			100 lb kegs wks
Heliotropin, 10 lb bot lb 2.5	0 : 2.75				White, sulfate 500 lb bbls, wks. lb : .07%
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP		Cacodylate, 10 lb botlb	6.00	: 6.25	Bbls. e/l wks100 b : 6.78
	5 : .971/2	Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans lb	***	99	100 m kegs wks
	5 : .90	Chloride, see ferrie or ferrous	1 50	. 1.00	LIME, Salts, see Calcium Salts
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.		Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb	1.50	: 1.60	Hydrate, 200 b bbls100 b .75 : 1.00
		Syrup, USP VIII	***	: .30	Sulfur, dry 200 m drs. NYm .11 : .12
	0 : .92	Iodide, 1 b bot	***	: 3.80	Drs. c/1 NY
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 cs.		Syrup, USP 5 lb botlb	.33	: .34	38° Soln, 50 gal, bbls, NY.gal :
vls	0 : 18.00	Oxalate, scales 25 D cans D	.80	: .82	Linalcol. 5 lb bot
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 ons. 14s		& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb	.45	: .50	Linalyl Acetate, 1 m bot m 8.00 : 9.00
vls	0 . 20 00	& Potassium Oxalate, 25 h bxs. h	.47	: .48	Benzoate, 1 b bot b 13.00 : 14.00
Hydchlide, USP 5 ozs. 14s vis. os 19.5	0 : 20.00	& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb	.40	: .42	
	. : 22.00	Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans lb		: .89	Litharge, see lead oxide
lydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr.		Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb			
		cans	.90	: .97	
	. : 60.00	Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot lb	4.00	: 4.50	
	0 : 1.35				minopolito, acom sous. co, a man-
NYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 b		JALAP RESIN, lump 510 tins 10	3.10	: 3.35	About c/a wastroom
hhi-	. : .10	Powd., time	3.25	: 3.45	Imported, and the transfer of
USP Soln. 375 lb bbls lb .0		KIESELGUHR, 90 lb bags NY ton	60.00	: 70.00	MAGNESITE, crudeton : 15.00
		LANGLIN, see Adens Lanae			Calcined, 500 m bblston : 55.00
USP bot. 4 oz. casesgross 7.5		The second seconds are as a second			Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 m cs. m : 1.25
Bot. 8 os. casesgross 11.0	0 : 11.25	LEAD, metal, c/l NY100 lb		: 7.25	Carb. tech. 70 m bags NYm : .074
Bot. 16 oz. casesgross 18.5	0 : 18.75	Acetate, white crystals 500 lb			75 m bbls. NY
Hydroquinone, 100 m kegs m 1.1	0 : 1.15	bbls. wks		: .12	USP. 60 fb bbls
Hyoscine Hydrobrom, USP 1 en.		100 to 250 lb kgs. wks. lb		: .121/2	USP, blocks 100 m cs, 1, 2, 4
vis	0 . 91 00	White, broken, bbls. wks To		: .111/2	OSE, 010cm 100 m 1, 2, 2, 1
2010		White, gran., bbls. wks Ib		: .11%	Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. c/l
Hyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vls.oz		White, powd., bbls. wks ID		: .12%	Chiocide, rused 575 m drs. c/1
	. : 75.00	Kegs, wks		: .131/4	Flaked, 350 m drs. wkston : 34.00
Hydrobromide, UHP 1 ca. visoz	. : 30,00	Brown, broken, bbls. wksfb		: .10%	Imp., fused 900 b bbls. NY.ton 28.00 : 28.00
Sulfate, 1 or. vials	. : 35,00	USP, 100 lb kegs	.16	: .18	1 Imp., 14961 900 m tous. A1.400 20.00 . 26.00



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FORMIC ACID 90%: OXALIC ACID

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 Sixth Ave., New York





Magnesium—(continued) Fluosilicate, crystal s400 b bbls.			Mercury—(continued) Red Precip. USP 25 lb hzslb	•••		1.28	Musk Ambrette, 1 D cans D Ketone, 1 D cans D	9.00	:	10.00
vks			Powder, USP 25 lb bxslb			1.38	Xylene, 5 lb cans	3.25	:	3.50
30% soln. 500 b bbls. whs b	.07		White Precip. USP 25 lb bxslb Powder, USP 25 lb bxslb	***		1.89	MAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs. wks		:	.32
Soln. bbls. e/l wks b	***		With chalk, USP 25 m bxsm		:	.62	8000 gal, tank car wks,gal			.27
Chycerophosphate, 5 h tins h	***	: 3.35	Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 m bbls m		:	.75	NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 D bbls.		٠	
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb		: 1.15	Meta-Nitro-para-Touidine, 300 D				wks	.0734	6:	.08
Oxide, USP light 100 h bbls h		: .45	Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb	3.35		2.39	Bbls. c/l wks	***		.OT
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls lb	***	: .40	bbls	1.00		1.10	Bbls., second hands NY Ib	.061/		.07%
Peroxide, 5 lb cams	***	: 2.15	Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb	4,00	•	4140	Balls, 250 lb bbls. wks lb	.081/		.09
Perborate, 1 lb tins lb Salicylate, 100 lb kegs lb	***	: 2.25	bbls	.90	:	.95	Bbls. e/l wks	***		.05
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts	.67	: .73	Methyl Acetone, 100gal. drumsgal		:	.70	Nerolin, 1 lb tins	2.00	-	2.50
Manganese Chloride, 600 D cat.			Tank carsgal	0.00	:	.65		2.00		2.50
NY D	.0934	: .10%	Anthranilate, 1 m bot m Chloride, 90 m cyl	2.75	:	3.00	Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 B			••
Borate, 200 lb bbls lb	.007		Cinmamate, 1 lb botlb		:	5.75	Shot. 100 lb kegslb	***		.36
100 m kegs		: -19	Paracresol, 1 m bot		:	9.00	Salt, single 400 lb bbls, NY, lb	.0734		.08
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 b bbls.			Salicylate, USP 50 lb cases lb		:	.47	Double, 400 m bbls. NY m	.08		.09
NYton		: 85.00	500 m drums	***	:	.45	Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY lb	.40	:	.43
85-90%, 900 lb bbls. NY.ton Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs. lb	.32	: 90.00	Second Hands, cases Ib Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb	1.75	:	2.00	Nitre Cake, bulk wkston		:	8.25
		: .35	USP, medicinal 5 lb cars lb	2.25		2.60	500 m bblston		:	9.75
Chycerophosphate, 5 lb tins lb Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb cans. lb	***	: 8.05 : 1.65	Michler's Ketone, 225 h bbls h		:	3.75	Nitrobenzene, erude 1000 m drs.	001		***
Iedide, 1 m bot	***	: 6.25	Milk, powd. 150 h bbls h	.14	:	.15	wks	.10		.10%
Ore, bulk NYunit		: .30	Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk				Nitronaphthalene, 550 m bbls. D	.20		.33
Sulfate, 600 D casks NY D	.10	: .11	Mineral Oil, see oil mineral Monochlorobensene, see chlorobensene				Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 m drs.		•	
MENTHOL, USP, 60 m cases m	7.50	: 8.00	Monosthylaniline, 900 lb drs lb	1.00		1.05	wks	.14	:	.16
Less cases, 5 lb tinslb	8.00	: 8.25	MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 on, time				Oil Fusel, see Fusel Oil	0		
MERCURY, metal 75 m flask flask		: 72.00	10 oror.			5.35	OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.gal	.75	:	1.25
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs lb	1.02	: 1.04	Acetate, 5 on tine 10 on lots.on		:	5.35	Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Gran. powd., 200 lb kegs., lb	***	: 1.10	Hydrobromide, 5 on tins 10 on.				Opium, see crude drugs Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY, lb		:	.13%
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes	***	: .76	Hydehlide, 5 ex. tins 10 ex.		٠	0.00	500 b bbls. NY	***		.14
Blue Mass, 25 h bexes h		: .62	lots		:	5.35	Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs lb	2.35		2.50
Powdered, 25 m bergs m		: .64	Diacetyl Alk., 16 ca. via. 10				Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs lb	2.00	:	3.10
Blue Cintment, USP 25 h cans			02			8.95	Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 b drs.			
50%		: .80	Hydchlide, 1/2 on. vis. 10 on. on Ethyl Hydchlide, 1/2 on. vis. 10	• • •	:	8.10	wis	.15	:	.17
USP, dilute 25 m cans 30%. In	***	: .62	62			0.45	Orthe-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb	.32		.85
33 1/3% Mercury ID Calomel, 50 ID bxs ID	***	: .67	Small Sizes: 1/2 on. vials, 50c		•	0. 20,	Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 m bbls m			.80
Citrine Ointment 25 lb jars lb			14 s 25c extra; single on via.,	Te ex-			Orthe-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs.		-	
Iodide, green 25 lb jars lb		: 3.66	tra, over price for 5 cm, tins,				wks	.09		.10
Red, USP 25 m jars m		: 3.76	lots in 5 cm. tins, 10e cm. lower	r than			Ortho-Toluidine, 350 lb bblslb	.14		.15
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars. lb		: 3.66	above schedule.				Oxgall, USP 5 m bot		:	3.00

1816



1922

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96%

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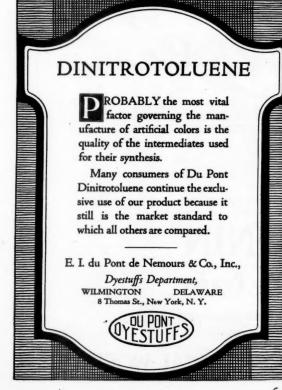
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PALLADIUM, metal 10 cm. lots on	51.00	: 53.00	Pepsin, USP 51b bot			Podophyllin, 5 lb bot	:	4.50
Pancreatin, USP 5 lb bot lb	1.25	: 1.40	PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls. lb	.02%		POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92%		
Papain, 1 lb bot	2.15	: 2.25	Dark Amber, 300 lb bblslb	.04		700 m drs. wks m	.09 :	.10
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb es, slabs			Light Amber, 300 lb bbls lb	.04 %		Imp., 88-92% 700 m drs. NY. Ib	.06%:	.061/
120-125 Deg. M. P	.03	4: .03	Cream White, USP 300 B bbls. B	.07		USP, by alcohol 5 lb cans lb	.46 :	
125-130 Deg. M. P	.04			.12		cases	.30 :	.35
130-135 Deg. M. P D	.04			.12	: .121/2	POTASSIUM Acetate, USP 100 D		
135-140 Deg. M. P D	.05		4 PHENOL, see also acid carbolic			kegs	.28 :	.29
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb			Open market, 950 lb drs lb		: .35	Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls. lb	.08 :	
kegs	1 95	: 1.35	240 lb des. drs	.34	: .35	Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks		
and the same of th			Natural 240 fb des. drs. wks fb	.22	: .26	wks	.10 :	.11
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs lb Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs lb	1.10	: 1.25	Imported, 336 lb drs lb	.35	: .36	Powd., 900 lb casks wkslb	.13 :	.18 %
	1.20	: 1.25	Phenolphthalein, USP 100 B drs. B	1.40	: 1.50	Binoxolate, 300 lb bblslb	.34 :	.38
Para-Anisidine, 100 h kgs h	3.00	: 3.25	5 lb cans, 100 lb lots lb	1.45	: 1.55	Risulfate, C.P. 5 h cans h	:	.30
Technical, kegs	1.65	: 1.75	Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 b bot b	7.50	: 9.00	100 lb kegs	:	.33
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 270 lb bbls.	.17				: 4.00	Bromate, 100 lb cs	:	.45
Paraldehyde, 100 gal drs Ib	.21	: .20	Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot lb	3.00	. 1.00			
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 lb cs. lb	.521		Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 b			BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 D		
Para Nitroacetanilid, 300 B	.047	300	kegs		:	bbls	:	.26
bbls ID	.55	: .60	Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb bot lb	7.00	: 8.00	Granular, 300 b bblsb	:	.26
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 D bbls.			Phosgene, cylinders wks	.60	: .65	Cases, 100 m	*** :	.27
wks Ib	.73	: .78	Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 D cyl. D	.30	: .35	Imported, USP 220 h csh	.17 :	.19
Para-Nitrochlorobensene, 1200 lb drs.	.10	10			: .50	Cases, 112 lb	.18 :	.20
wis D	.25	: .27	Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks. lb Imported, 112 lb cases lb	.35	: .27	CARBONATE, 80-85% calc.		
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 b						800 fb cks, fb	.05%:	.06
bbls ID	2.75	: 2.85	Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb cs.			80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb.	-	
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls lb		: .75	wks		_	cks	.07%:	.08
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 b			Phosphorus, yellow 110 lb cs. wks. lb	.25	: .85	90-95% casks	.06%:	.07
bbls		:	Imported, 112 lb cases b		: .28	96-98% casks	.07	.0734
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls lb	.60	: .75	Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 B cyl			99% casks	:	.08%
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 lb			wks	.30	: .35	USP. 100 m kegs	.10 :	.11 .
kegs ID	1.50	: 1.60	Pilocarpine Hydehlide, USP 1 ca.				-	.09
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs lb	1.35	: 1.40	vls	8.00	: 8.25	Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. NY. lb		.0814
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb			Nitrate, 1 oz, vls. 25 ozoz	8.00	: 8.25	Imp. 112 m kegs NY m		.08
bbis	1.50	: 1.60	Alkaloid, 15 gr. vlsea		75	Powd., 112 lb kegs NY lb	.07%:	.08
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb						Imp. kegs NY	.07%:	
bbls ID	.40	: .42	Phthalic Anhydride, 175 b bbls. b	.35	: .40	Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY Ib	.08 :	.09
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 D			Piperazine Hydrate, 1 h bot h	***	: 16.00	USP, fine crys, 110 h kegs		
bbls. wks	.11	: .16	Pitch, Coal-Tar wiston	20.00	: 33.00	MT	.08 :	.09
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls. wks. lb	.95	: 1.10	Plaster Paris, tech. 230 h bbls.bbl		: 4.40	Citrate, USP 10 h cans h	.63 :	.66
Paris Green, basis, 500 lb kegs lb	.20	: .21	True Dental, bblsbbl		4.50			
1 lb Packages	.21	: .28	Platinum, metal soft 10 ca. lotsos		:108.00	Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 lb	1.65 :	1.70
Paris White, see whiting, French			I Indiana, moser sore to de toto On		1100.00			



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# PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE Pure Needle Crystals

MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

# The Selden Co.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

Potassium—(continued) Guaiacol Sulfonste, 5 D cars.			Quinine—(continued) Dihybromide	Safrol, 60 lb cans
10 m	1.50 :	1.75		Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans lb	1.00	.85		Salicin, USP, 1 m cartons, 25 m . m 4.75 : 5.00
Iodide, USP, 100 m casesm	3.45 :	3.50	Ethyl Carbonate, 16 oz tinsoz : .95	Salol. USP, 100 m drums m .85 : .90
Second Hands, cases		3.40	Ferrocyanide	
Lactophosphate, 4oz botoz	::: :	.90	Formate : .85	alt, Common, see sodium chloride.
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls lb	:	.23	Glycerophosphate	Salt Cake, c/l f.o.b. wkston : 25.00
Imp., 300 m bblsm	.15 :	.17	Hydriodide	
Muriate, 80%, 200 h bags, NY	.40 .		Hydrobromide, USP 05 : .62	SALTPETRE, gran., 500 m bbls
Ka0 unit	:	.70	Hydrochloride, USP0z : .62	wks
	***	.10	Hydrochlorsulfateoz, : .66	Bbls c/1 wks
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Hydchlide & Urea, USPos : .88	Imported, 500 m bbls m .0814: .069
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs lb	.40 :	.45	Hypophosphite	Santonin USP, 1 m bot m 172.00 :175.00
Perchlorate, 112 h kegsh	.12 :	.14	Lactate	Powd. 1 lb bot lb 173.50 :176.50
Permangan, USP crys,112 lb drs. lb	.16%:	.17	Phenolsulfonate	
USP small cry.112 lb drmslb	.161/2:	.17	Phosphate	Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5 lb tins lb 1.50 : 1.75
Prussiate, red, 350 lb bblslb	.85 :	.90	Salicylate, USP	Schaeffer's Salt, 250 m bbls.wks m .60 : .65
500 lb casks	*** :	.90	Tannate, USP	copolamine, see hyoscine,
Prussiate, yellow, 500 fb casks. fb	.38 :	.40	Tartrate	
Salicylate, 25 lb canslb Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY.K <sub>2</sub> 0 unit	.65 :	.67	Valerate	Seidlitz Mixture, 225 m bbls m : .18
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegslb	.18	.95	Small Sizes: los vials or cans.	SILVER, metal, Americanos : .995
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jarslb		.70	50oz. lots, 5e oz extra; 5oz cans,	Foreign
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans lb	:		50on lots 3c os extra: 25on cans	Colloidal, 160z bot0z : 1.60
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls.	:	.60	50os lots, 2e os extra; single 1os	Nitrate, USP, 2000z botoz .44%: .45%
freight allowed			vials or cans, 5e extra. All minor	Nucleinate, 16oz botoz .32 : .37
	:	.35	quinine salts sold and quoted basis	Proteinate, 160z botoz .34 : .39
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls. lb	.04 :	.06	100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate	
Powdered, 350 lb bbls lb	.02 1/4:	.03 1/2	and bisulfate sold basis 100os	
Pyridine, 50gal drumsgal	1.50 :	1.75	lots in 100os cans. Smaller orders	
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			or containers extra as above	Green, USP, 150 m kegs m .071/4: .08 Prices on soda alkalies are based on actus
Quinidine Alk, 1000z tinsoz	.70 :	.75	schedule.	Prices on soda atkalies are bases on acces
Sulfate, 100oz tins	:	.50	R SALT. 250 D bbls wks D .55 : .65	percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.
QUININE SULFATE, USP.			Red Lead, see lead oxide	SODA ASH, 58% light bgs NY
American, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50		flat, ex-warehouse100 lb : 2.01
los tins, 100oz lotsoz	:	.57	Red Precipitate, see mercury.	Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Dutch, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50	Resorcin, see resorcinol,	wks
Java, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50	Resorcinol tech. 100 h kegs 15 1.50 : 1.55	Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags
Japanese, 100os tinsoz	1	.50	USP. 25 b cans b 1.95 : 2.05	c/1 wks100 m 1.25 : 1.30
QUININE ALK., USP, 100os tins os		.67	Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 to bbls To : .21	
Acetate		.88	Imp. USP, 300 b bbls b .19 : .21	Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags ex-
Arsenate		.88		warehouse, NY 100 m : 2.07
Benzoate		.88	Rosewater, triple, 5gal demisga! 1.50 : 1.60	Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Bisulfate, USP	***	.50	SACCHARIN, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	wks
Citrate02	:	.62	lb 1.90 : 2.00	Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags
Dihydehlide. USP		.66	Soluble, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb, lb 1.90 : 2.00	c/1 wks100 lb 1.30 : 1.35



Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Crocsote, U. S. P.
Crocsote Carbonate
Cumarin
Diacetylmorphine
Alkaloid and Hydrochloride
Digitalin Pure
Duboisine Sulphate
Emetine and Salts
Eserine and Salts
Eserine and Salts
Eserine and Salts

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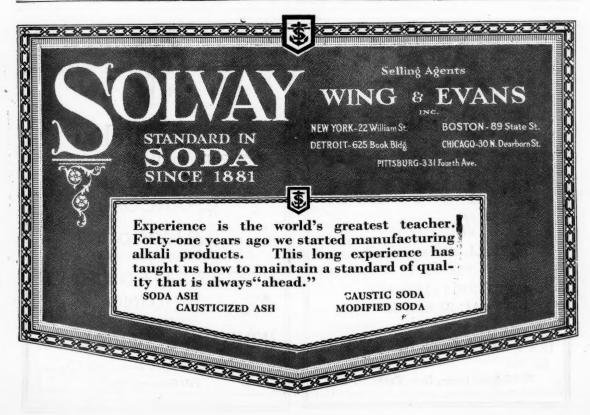
# **SANTONIN**

Crystals - U.S.P. - Powder

Guaiacol Carbonate
Homatropine and Salts
Hydrastine and Salts
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride
Hyoscyamine and Salts
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride
Hyoscyamine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Phenolphthalein
Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Blebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS WENT

SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale,			Sodium-(continued)			Sodium-(continued)		
NY flat	3.50	: 3.60	Chloride, tech 200 b bags.ton	12.00 :	15.00	Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb		
76% solid drs. ex-warehouse			C. P. 300 lb bbls	.05 :	.06	bbls	.0314:	.043
NY100 lb		: 3.72	Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs. lb	:	.62	USP, gran. 275 bbls Ib	.07 :	.07 1/4
Contract basis 60% c/1 wks			USP, VIII, 100 lb kegslb	:	.55	Imp. gran lb	.05%:	.08
100 B		2.50	Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases			USP, recrys 275 bbls ID	.10 :	.11
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60%			NY	.24 :	.25	Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs lb	.25 :	.27
e/1 wks100 m	2.5736	: 2.60	Ton lots, NY Ib		.23	Tri-sodium tech, 550 lb bbls, lb	.04%:	.05%
Contract 60% low grade c/1			73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY lb	.22	.23	Picramate, 100 lb kegs lb	:	.60
wks flat		2.65			.22	Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb		
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and			Imp. 128%, 200 lb cases lb	**** :		bbls	.08 :	.09
spot, wks c/1 drs100 lb		3.721/2	120%. cases ID	.19 :	.20			
Contract, 76% drums, c/1 wks		0.1279	Fluoride, 350 lb bbls. NY imp. lb	.091/2:	.09%	PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb csks. lb	.21 :	.211/
flat100 lb		9.05	Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb			Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegslb	:	.14
		3.65	cans	1.70 :	1.75	Salicylate, 100 lb kegs lb	.42 :	.44
76% drs. ex-warehouse NY100 lb	* : :	4.16	Powder, 25 lb tins lb	1.75 :	1.80	Second Hands, USP, kegs 1b	.41 :	.42
USP, stick, 10 lb cans lb		: .21	Solution, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.00 :		Silicate, 60° bbls wks100 b	2.00 :	2.10
Pure, stick, by alcohol lb	.25	: .27	Hydrosulfite, 200 lb bbls, fob, wks. lb	.19 :	.22	600 fb drs wks100 fb	.95 :	1.20
BODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls			Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY. lb	.07%:	.08
wks	.08	.081/4	Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans			Suiphate, see Glauber's Salt.		
Ton lots, bbls wks	.071/2		TD.	:	.75	Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 fb drs		
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda,	,.		HYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys.,			wks	.05 :	.05%
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bblslb	.57	.60	375 lb bbls. wks100 lb	3.60 :	3.85	Drs. e/1 wks	:	.03%
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls100 lb		2.15	Bbls c/l wks100 fb	:	3.45	Imp. 700 m drs NY m	:	.04
Bbls c/l wks100 b			100 fb kegs wks100 fb	3.95 :	4.25	60% broken, 650 lb drs wks lb	.05 :	.05%
112 lb kegs100 lb		2.00	Granulated, bbls. wks100 fb	3.85	4.05	Imp. 500 lb drs NY lb	:	.04
112 lb kegs, NY100 lb		2.40	Bbls. c/l wks100 lb		3.95	30% crys, 400 m bbls wks. m	.021/2:	.03
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks lb		.07%	Kegs wks 100 lb	4.20	4.50	Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks. lb	0314:	.03%
Casks, c/l wks		.071/2	Regular crystals 25c per 100 lb		3.25		.091/4:	.10
		0173		0.00		Dessicated, 400 lb bblslb	.0079:	,10
	0.4	042/	Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb	:	3.90	Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 m		40
bbls, wks	.04	.04%	Metanilate, 150 b bbls b	.80 :	.82	kegs	.41 :	.43
Solution, 32-40°, 500 h bbls			Naphthionate, 300 lb bblslb	.60 :	.62	Sulfocyaniue, 400 lb bblslb	.45 :	.47
wks	1.15	: 1.80	Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs			Tungstate, crys 100 fb kegs fb	:	.55
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls			e/l NY100 lb	2.471/2:	2.50	Dessicated, kegs	:	.65
ID		: .25	Futures, NY100 lb	2.25 :	2.35	Solvent Naptha, see Naphtha.		
Cases, 100 m		: .26	Double Refined, 400 lb bbls			Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25oz bulk.oz	.60 :	.70
Imp. USP, '112 lb es To	.18	: .20	wks 1b	.04 1/2:	.04%	Starch, rice, 140 lb bags lb	.06 :	.08
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot,			Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks lb	.09 :	.091/6		.00 .	.00
25 lb	5.25	: 5.50	Bbls spot, makers			STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 lb		
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls				.081/4:	.10	kegs	:	.33
le/l wks100 lb	1.30	: 1.35	Imp. 650 lb casks lb Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sul-	.00 74 .	.081/2	Carb. 600 lb bbls. wkslb	:	.07
Ton lots, wks100 lb				or .	97	100 lb kegs wks	:	.08
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg lb			fonate, 175 lb bbls wks. lb	.25 :	.27	Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb	:	3.70
Pure photographic, 100 lb		/2	Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs. lb	:	.47	Nitrate, 600 lb bbls. wks lb	.11 :	.113
keg	.08	: .09	Perborate, 275 lb bbls	:	.24	Imp. bbls. NY	.08%:	.10
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wkslb	.07	.071/2	Imp, 225 lb drs lb	.19 :	.20	Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb	:	.65
Imported, 112 lb kegs, waslb	.01	06%	Peroxide, 200 h cases h	.25 :	.27	100 lb kegs wks	.11%:	.12
Imported, III nogs		0074						



			the second secon				
STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys			TALC, Italian, 220 D bags NY ton	30.00 : 40.00	WHITE LEAD, see lead, white.		
100or tins		: 1.15	French, 220 m bgs NYton		White Precipitate, see mercury.		
Alk, powd, USP		: 1.05	Dom, crude, 100 h bags NY ton	15.00 : 18.00	Whiting, 200 lb bags, c/1 wks.ton		. 10 00
Acetate		: 1.05	Refined, 100 b bags NYton	20.00 : 30.00			: 18.00
Glycerophosphate, USPoz		: 1.05	Tartar Emetic, tech. 300 D bbls. D	.27 : .28	Bags, 1/c1 wkston		: 23.00
Hydrobromide		: 1.05	USP, 800 m bbls m	.341/4: .351/4	French, bags, NYton		: 14.00
Hydrochloride		: 1.05			English, bags, NYton		: 23.00
Hypophosphite			Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 h kegs h	.73 : .75	Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal bbls.gal	1.20	: 1.25
Nitrate, USP		: 1.05	Terpineol, CP 1000 D drums D	.50 : .60	XYLENE, 2° dist range, nitration		
Phosphate			Cans, 50 h	.55 : .60	tks wksgal		: .45
Sulfate, USP, crys powdoz		: .84	Imported, cans, 25 lb lb	.70 : .75	110gal drs wksgal		: .50
Saccharinate			Terpenyl Acetate, 25 m cans m	1.75 : 2.00	5° dist range, 8000gal tanks		
Strychnine preparations que			Terra Alba, 300 lb bbls	.02 : .021/2	wksgal		: .40
100cs lots in 100cs tins, 8n			Theobromine Alk., 5 D cans D	5.50 : 5.75	110gal dra wksgal		: .45
16 wials, 50e extra; 14 cs			Thiocarbanilid, 170 m bbis m	.35 : .37	Tylidine, 900 lb drs	.43	: .43
extra; single ounce vials, To	extra.		Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans lb	4.00 : 4.15	YARA YARA, 1 b tim, b	3.00	: 3.50
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 b bbls b	.19	: .20	Iodide, 5 m boxes	6.75 : 7.00	Yohimbin Hydchlide, los visos		: 11.50
Second Hands, USP, bbls ID	.19	: .20	TIN, Metal Straits, NY100 fb	: 37.50		11.00	
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.			American standard, NY 100 fb	: 36.25	ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs		
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 h brs h		: 4.25	99% American, NY100 lb	: 36.00	c/l NY100 fb	• • •	: 8.25
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bxs,5 lb lb		: 5.25	C.P. mossy, 25 lb bxs NY. lb	:	Common, Slabs, c/l NY100 lb	• • •	
SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/1 NY.ton		: 18.00	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 h	1011 . 101/	Mossy, 25 lb bxs NY lb Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400 lb		
Brimstone, 250 lb bes, c/l 100 lb		: 1.75	bbls wks	.10%: .10%	bbls		
Less c/1 bags NY100 m		: 2.10	Crystals, 500 h bbls. wksh	: .311/2	Carb, tech, 150 lb kegs NY lb	***	.16
Boll, 500 m bbls c/1 NY, 100 m		: 2.15	100 lb kegs, wkslb	: .32	USP. 100 lb kegs	.14	: .30
Less c/1 bags NY100 lb		: 2.60	Oxide, 400 lb bbls wkslb	: .38	Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks. lb	• • •	: .07
Flour, Heavy, 290 D bbls, 100 D	1.50	: 3.05	100 lb kegs wkslb	: .39	Drs. c/1 wks	• • •	053
Light, 100%, 260 B bbb, 100 B		: 3.15	Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs wks lb	.21%: .23	Imp. drs NY	08	: .063
Rubbermakers 100%, 240 B			Tolidine, 350 m bbls	1.15 : 1,20	Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks. lb	.08	: .09
bbls NY100 D	2 50	: 3.15	Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	: 1.00	Imported, drs NY ID	.06	063
Commercial, 99%, 150 h bgs	2.00	. 0.10	Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks.gal	: .30	USP, 25 lb jarslb		: .20
NY	1 95	: 1.65	110gal drs wksgal	: .35	Cyanide, 100 lb drs lb	.43	.43
For Dusting, 99%, 100 D	1.00	. 1.00	Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks. lb	.30 : .32	Dust, 100 lb tins wks lb	.09	
bes NY	9.00	: 2.50	Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases lb	: .85	500 lb bbls, kegs, lc/l wks. lb	.093	
Flowers, 100%, 240 lb bbls	2.00	. 2.00	Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane.		500 lb bbls, kegs, c/l wks lb	.081	
NY	3.00	: 3.55	Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 m bbls. m	: .45	Iodide, 5 lb botts		
Precipitated, 125 m bhls NY. m	.18		Tripoli, 500 D bbls100 D	: 3.00	Nitrate, 25 m jars		
Lac, 125 D bbls NY		: .11	Tungsten NY	7.00 : 7.50	Oxide, Amer. 300 fb bbls, wks Ib	.073	
The second secon	.20		UREA, pharm 112 h cases h	: .40	Bbls c/l wks		: .07
Bulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs			VANILLIN, USP, 400os cansos	.43 : .45	French, 300 m bbls wks m	.091	
wks			Cans, 80 ozs	: .45	Bbl e/1 wks	.089	4: .11
150 lb cbys wkslb	***	: .06	Cans, 160z	: .46	USP. 100 m bbls	.15	: .17
Yellow, food chys wis D			Second Hands cans on	.43 : .47	Stearate, USP, 60 m bbls m	.193	4: .21
150 B chys wks D		: .054	Vermillion, Amer. 100 h kees Th	: .30	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks lb	.034	
Bulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl lb	.08	: .081/	English, kegs	: .90	Bbbls c/1 wks		
Bulfuric Ether, see Ether.			Veratrine Sulfate, loz vialsos	: 2.50	USP. 100 lb kegs	.08	
Bulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs lb		: .70	Hydrochloride, log vialsoz	: 2.50	Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs, lb	.40	: .42



# **SULPHUR**

SUBLIMED
ROLL BRIMSTONE
FLOWERS
PRECIPITATED 100%
LAC SULPHUR

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Estb. 1840 Incp. 1902 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.



# Super-Filtchar

(Decolorizing and Deodorizing Carbon)

FULLERS EARTH CHARCOAL

# Alcohol

(Ethyl and Denatured)

PRECIPITATED CHALK
WHITING

### INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Tel: Gramercy 3242

### Oils and Fertilizers

Oils			LINSEED, raw c/l bblsgal Ten bbls, rawgal	.87	.89	SOYA BEAN, crude the Ceast. D Crude, bulk c.i.f. NY in bond. D Crude, bulk c.i.f. PC in bond. D	.10 : .06 : .05%:	.06%
		_	Boiled, 5 bhl. lotsgal Double boiled 5 bbl. lotsgal	***		Crude, bbls. NY	.10%:	
Castor, No. 1 400 lb bbls lb	.12%: .	.13		***	.95	Refined, bbls, NY	.1214	
80 ID cases ID		14	Raw, 8000 gal. tanksgal.			Amer. pressed, crd. bbls. NY Ib	.11	
No. 3, bbls			Imported, bbls, NYgal		.85	Sperm, 38° c. t. blehd. bbls. NY.gal		1.05
China Wood, bbls, spot NYID		121/4	Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.gal	.81	.83	Sperm, 38° c. t. biend. bbis. NI.gat		1.03
		13	Imp. tks. NYgal		:	45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NY.gal	:	.10%
8000 gal. tks. NY		*****	Menhaden, crude bbls, wksgal		.52	STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 m bags. h		
Nov. forward, bbls, NY lb		12%	Crude, tanks wks Baltgal		.50	Double pressed, bgs		.11
Jan. forward, tanks, NY 1b		12%	Light strained, tanksgal		.53	Triple pressed, bgs, distilled to to	:	.121/
Coast, tanks, Nov. forward Ib		121/9	Light strained, bbls. NYgal	.58	.59	Triple pressed, bgs saponified To	:	.13
Coconut Ceylon, 375 fb bbls. NY. fb		08%	Yellow bleached, bbls. NYgal	.60	.61	Stearine, oleo, bbls	:	.11%
8000 gal. tanks NY lb	.0734: .	0734				Lard, bbls	:	.12
Cochin, 375 m bbls. NY m	.0914: .	0916	Blown, bbls. NYgal	***	.68	Tallow, edible, tierces	.09%:	.09 1/4
Tanks, NY		08%	Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY B	.18	.20	City extra, loose	.08 :	.081/2
Manila, tanks Coast 1b	.07 : .	07%	30° cold test, bbls. NY ID		.14%	Tallow Oil, acidless tks, NY Ib	.1014:	.101/4
Edible, bbls, NY		11	Pure, bbls, NY		.131/4	Bbls. c/1 NY	:	.11%
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal, bbls.gal		60	Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY Ib	.131/4	.13%	Teaseed, crude bbls. NY	.1214:	.12%
Tanks, NYgal		54	No. 2, bbls, NY	.10%		Walnut, crude bbls. NY Ib	.10%:	.11
Copra, bags e i f NY		04%	No. 3, bbls. NY	.09%		Whale, nat. winter bbls. NYgal	:	.70
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY lb						Blehd, winter bbls, NYgal	:	.75
		121/4	OLIVE, denatured bbls. NYgal.	1.17	1.19			
Crude, tanks mills		08	Edible, bbls. NYgal	1.80		Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast Ib		.06%
Bbls. mills		09%	Foots, bbla. NY	.0914		Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast Ib		
Bbis. NY		10%	Shipment, duty paid ID	.08	.081/4	Crude No. 3, tanks Coast lb	:	
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills Ib		081/4	Palm Lagos, 1500 b casks ib	.0734	.08			
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY Ib	: .	09%	Niger, casks 1b	.06%				
White, 100 bbl. lots NY ID	: .	12	Bonny old Calabar, casks Ib			Fertilizer Mate	erials	3
Winter rellow, 100 bbls, NY., Ib		12%	The second secon					
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY. Ib		04 1/6	Palm Kernel, 1500 b casks NY ib	.08%	.09		1111-1	
English, bbls, NY		04 1/4	Peanut, refined bbls. NY ID	.12%	.13	Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks 100 lb	:	3.25
Neutral, bbls. NY		10	Crude, mills buyers' tks lb	.0814		Double bgs, f.a.s. NY100 h	:	3.55
Grease, choice white bbls. NY Ib		09	Crude, bbls, NY			Blood, dried f.o.b. NY, unit	:	4.35
Yellow		071/2	Crude, Coast, sellers the in B/dlb					30.00
Brown				***		Raw, Chicagoton		25.00
		07	Perilla, bbls. NY	.16		Cyanamide wksunit	:	
House		07	Shipment, c.i.f. NY bbls Ib	.131/2:	.14	Fish Scrap, dried wksunit	4.25 &	,10
Bone naphtha tb	.06 : .	061/	Shipment, c.i.f. NY c/s lb	.131/2:	.14			
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NY gal	: .		Poppyseed, bbls. NYgal		2.50	NITRATE SODA, NY100 D	:	2.45
Horse, 375 lb bbls. NY		061/4		• • • •		Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,		
Lard, city steam bbls	: .	12	Rapeseed, refined bbls. NYgal	.80	.82	Florida pebble, 68-78%ton	3.00 :	5.50
Compound, bbls ID	.11 : .	1114	Blown, bbls. NYgal	.95	.98	. Tennessee, 70-75%ton	3.00 :	3.25
LARD OIL, Edible prime, bbls lb	: .:	14%	Red Oil, distilled bbls		.10	Phosphate Acid, 16% wkston	6.00 :	7.50
Off prime, bbls		1314	Saponified, bbls	***	.091/4	Potassium Muriate, 80%unit	:	.70
Extra, bbls		12%		*** :		Sulfateunit	:	.95
Extra No. 1. bbls		1214	Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coastgal		.40	Steamed Bone Meal, NYton		30.00
No. 1 bbls		11%	Sesame, domestic edible bblsgal	400 11	2.50	Tankage, ground NYunit		.10
No. 2 bbls		1114	Sod Oil, bbls. NYgal		.44	High grade, f.o.b. Chicago, unit		.10
210. 2 0013		1 1 74	DOG OLS, DUES. 171			trigin grade, 1.o.o. Curcago, .unit.	2.00 00	.20

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### Tannins and Dyestuffs

Naval Stores	Myrabolans, 150 m bags J1ton: 28.00 B1ton: 24.00 R2	Powd. 100 lb bags, wks lb .071/2: .0	.03% .08
(Carloads ex-yard N. Y.)	Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.  Oak bark, whole ton 20.00 : 23.00 Ground ton : 25.00 Quercitron bark, rough ton 20.00 : 25.00 Ground ton 20.00 : 25.00 Sumac, Sicily, 160 lb bags ton 55.00 : 58.00 Virginia, 150 lb bags ton 31.00 : 35.00 Valonia Cups, 28-33% tan. ton 31.00 : 35.00 Beard, 40% tan, 150 lb bgs.ton 48.00 : 50.00 Wattle bark, 150 lb bags ton 38.00 : 40.00	Solid, 50 lb boxes.   ID   15	21 .30 .05 1/4 .05 1/4 .06 % .06 % .05 % .08 .15 .30 .04
E 280 b 6.70 F 280 b 6.70 G 280 b 6.70 H 280 b 6.70	Extracts	450 lb bbls lb .04 ¼: .0 35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls lb .04 %: .0 Solid 65% 100 lb bales lb .04 %: .0	04 % 05 % 05 %
T	Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.  Annatto, fine	Quereitron, 51° 450 lb bbls lb .06 : .0   Powdered, 100 lb boxes lb .09 : .1   Spruce, 25%   Hquid tanks wkslb .01 : .0   Fowd. 50% 100 lb bags wks.lb .02 : .0   Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls lb .07 : .0   DYERS' SUNDRIES   Albumen, technical, erg 200 lb cs.lb : .7	07 13 01 14 02 14 09
Woods	Cudbear, English	Bags 1c/1 100 b 3.6  Dextrin, corn 140 b bags c/1.100 b 3.6  Bags 1c/1 100 b 3.8  Bags 1c/1 100 b 3.9  Potato 140 b bags c/1.100 b 3.9	67 09 37
Barwood, chips	Flavine	Prussian blue	17 15 15 15 15 14 15 14 13 14

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Crude Dru	gs		Bamboo Brier Root, bags D Barberry Bark, tree bales D Bayberry Bark, bales D	.06 : .20 : .10 :	.08 .21 .12	Cantharides, Russian, cases D Powdered, boxes D Caraway Seed, African bags D	3.25 : 3.60 :	3.30 3.65
Assert Law Company and Revenue			Wax, bbls	.25 :	.26	Dutch, 100 b bags	.20 :	.2014
Accroides Gum, yel.,	.18 :	.20	Belladonna Leaves, bales Ib	.14 :	.15	Cardamom bleached cases Ib	.80 :	1,15
ACONITE Leaves, bales	:	.25	Root, bags	.13 :	.14	Decorticated, cases	.61 :	.63
Aconite Root, USP bags To	.23 :	.25	Bees Wax, white bbls	.30 :	.32	Green, grinding. bags	.65 :	.66
Agar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales lb	1.57 :	1.60	Yellow, refined bbls	.23 :	.24	Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags	.45 :	.48
No. 2, bales	:		Crude, bags	.20 :	.22	No. 1 N Country bags ID	.40 :	.43
No. 3, bales	1.45 :	1.50			1.60	No. 2 N Country bags ID	.23 :	.25
Agaric, white, cases	1		Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes 10	1.40 :		No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags lb	.20 :	.21
Almonds, bitter bags bxs Ib	.30 :	.35	Sumatra, 80 lb boxeslb	.46 :	.47	No. 3 Chalky, bags Ib	.16%:	.17
Sweet, bags	.40 :	.45	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags ID	.17 :	.18	Cascara Amarga, 150 lb bales lb	.32 :	.33
Meal, tins, boxes	.28 :	.30	Beth Root, bags	.15 :	.16	Cascara Sagrada, bales	.12 :	.14
Aletris Root, bags	.55 :	.60	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales Ib	.30 :	.31			
Alkanet Root, bags	.08 :	.09	Tree, bales	.15 :	.16	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales Ib	.30 :	.35
Aloes. Barbadoes, 120 m bblsm	.70 :	.75	Blood Root, bags	.14 :	.15	Siftings, bbls	.20 :	.25
Cape, 400 m cases	.0736:	.08	Blueflag Root, bags	.23 :	.25	Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases	.14 :	.15
Curacao, 100 lb cases lb	.06 :	.0616	Boneset Herb, bales	.09 :	.11	China, select, mats cases Ib	.0514:	.063
Socotrine, whole 100 lb cs lb	.28 :	.30	Borage Flowers, bales	.28 :	.30	Saigon, assort. bales	.25 :	.253
Althea Root, cut cases	.14 :	.15	Bryonia Root, bags	.10 :	.12	Cassia Fistula, baskets	.08 :	.083
Whole bags	.08 :	.10				Castor Beans, bags	.03 :	.033
Ambergris, black boxes0z	:	8.00	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 m	1 00		Castoreum, 1 D bot	-	4.00
Grey, boxesoz	:	28.00	bales	1.00 :	1.02	Catechu Gum, bags	:	.10
Ammoniac, tears bags	1.40 :	1.50	Less bales	1.05 :	1.10	Catnip Herb, bales	.10	.15
Angelica Root, dom bags ID	.15 :	.16	Long, bales	:		Celery Seed, 220 lb bagslb	.20 ;	.203
Angostura Bark, bags	.14 :	.15	Buckthorn Bark, bales	.071/2:	.08	Ceresin Wax, white hags	.0814:	.09
Anise, Levant bags	.17 :	.1736	Burdock Root, bags	.20 :	.22	Yellow, 200 lb bags	.071/4:	.083
Star, cases	.14%:	.15	Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 h stands				.0178:	.007
Spanish, bags	.18	.18%	Gross for net	:	.05	CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman		
Annato Seed, bags	.03	.03 14	Calabar Beans, bags	.18 :	.20	bales	.75 :	.80
			Calamus Root, bleached cases ID	.40 :	.42	Hung. cases bales	.22 :	.23
ARABIC GUM, 200 D cases To	.25 :	.27	Unbleached, bags	.10 :	.11	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls Ib	.06 :	
Seconds, 250 m bags	.20 :	.22				Wood, powd bbis	.04 -:	.043
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls. lb	.151/2:	.16	Calendula Petals, imp. bales Ib	:	.40	Chestnut Bark, bags	.07 - :	.08
Powd., USP 300 m bbls m	.20 :	.22	Calisaya Bark, bales	.12 :	.14	Herb. bales	.06 :	.083
Areca Nuts. 150 m bags m	.09 :	.10	Camphor, see Chemicals			Chiele Gum, bags	.70 :	.75
Powd., 200 m bbls	.12 :	.14	Canary Seed, Morocco bags Ib	.06 :	.061/2	Chiretta, bales Ib	.13 :	.14
Arnica Flowers, bales Ib	.10 :	.101/2	South American, bags	.04%:	.04%	Circhona Bark, red quills bales, ib	.50 :	.55
Root, bags	:	.50	Candelila Wax, bags	:	.35	Broken, bales D	.10 :	.12
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls Ib	.05 :	.06	Canella Alba Bark, bales ID	.45 :	.47			
St. Vincent, powd. bbls Ib	.071/2:	.08	Cannabis, true imp, bags To	:	6.00	Cinnamon, Ceylon. bales, bond Ib	.16 :	.21
Asafetida, USP, 250 lb cases lb	.35	.38	American (no assay) bales Ib	.35 :	.50	Civet, Abyssin horns	2.75	2.85
Powd., 50 m bxs	.60 :	.62	USP, bales	.00	1.25	Clover Tops, bags	.10 :	.12
	.43 :	.48	Cantharides, Chinese cases	1.05 :	1.10	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb bales lb	.291/4:	.30
BALM GILEAD BUDS. bags To	.14	.15	Powd., boxes	1.00	1.25	Amboynas, bales		***
Balmony Herb, bales	.14 :	.10	LONG, DOLES		1.40	Penang, bales	:	

Dyelene Azo Yellow Dyelene Fast Acid Yellow G Dyelene Napthol Green B Dyelene Cloth Scarlet G Dyelene Chrome Bordeaux Dyelene Chrome Violet

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Cochineal, USP boxes D Cocs Leaves, Huanuco bags D Truxillo, bags D	.35 :	.45	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bagsD Flowers, balesD Doggrass Root, USP cut bagsD	: .15	Grindelia Robusta Herb, balesD Guaiac Gum, 800 D casesD Guarana, tins, casesD	.55	: .1	0
Cohosh Root, Black bags Ib Blue, bags Ib	.08 :	.081/4	Dragons Blood, mass cases Ib Reeds, boxes Ib	.60 : .62	Gum, see Arabic Gum, etc. HELLEBORE ROOT,			
Colchicum Root, bags	.081/4:	.09	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags ID Elecampane Root, bags ID	.33 : .34 .09 : .10	Black, pwd. bbls	.10	.1	1
Colombo Root, whole bags Ib	.03 :	.04	Elder Flowers, bales	.20 : .22 .10 : .12	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)			
Colocynth, apples cases bhls lb Pulp, USP bales lb	.20 : .30 :	.35	Elm, select 5 m bundles cases. In Grinding, bags	.27 : .28	bags	.60 .03%	: .0	416
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	.07 :	.0114	Powdered, bbls	.14 : .17	Chilian, bags	***	:	•
Condurango Bark, bales	.07 :	.08	Eucalyptus Leaves, bales Ib	.55 : .58 .05 : .051/2	Henbane Leaves, bales	.22	.24	4
Copaiba Balsam Para 80 lb cases lb	.24 :	.25	Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags. Ib Euphorbium Gum, cases Ib	.14 : .15	Honey, Calif. 120 D cases D	.11	: .15	2
S. Amer. 80 lb cases	.29 :	.20	Powdered, boxes	: .35	Hops, N. Y. prime bales B. Pacific Coast prime bales B		: .2	
Copal Gum	.12 :	.15	Fennel Seed, French bags Ib	.131/4: .14	Horehound Herb, bales ID	.09	: .01	916
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags Ib. Morocco, bags Ib.	.121/2:	.13	German, bags		Horsetail Rush, bags		: .11	
Bleached, bags	.16 :	.16%	Ground, 180 lb bbls	.06 % .06%	Insect Flowers, open whole bales. Ib Closed whole, bales	• • • •	.50	
Cotton Root Bark, bales D	.13 :	.14	Fir Balsam, Canada cansgal		Powdered, pure 200 h bblsh		: .60	
Cramp Bark, so-called bales D	.08 :	.09	Oregon, bbls. cansgal		Flowers and stems, 50 p. c.			æ
True, bags	.40 :	.42	Fish Berries, 100-125 b bagsb	.031/2: .04	Ipecac Root Cartagena bags Ib		1.50	
Cranesbill Root, bags	.12 :	.13%	Fringe Tree Bark, bags	.07 : .08	Powdered, 200 m bbls, boxes. m	1.75	1.80	)
CUBER BERRIES, XX bagsIb Powdered, boxesIb	.82 : .85 :	.83	Gambier Gum, bags	.07 : .073/6	Rio Whole, bags		1.50	
Cumin Seed, Levant bags D		.0175	Galbanum Gum, cans	1.20 : 1.35	Isinglass, American, 130 m cs. m	.65		
Morocco, bags	.31 :	.32	Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases lb	1.08 : 1.15	Russian, (Beluga) bus etns ID	•••	10.00	).
Culvers Root, bags	:	.25	Gelsemium Root, bags	.11 : .12	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales ID	.28	29	
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps Ib	.19 :	.20	Ginger, African, bags	.10%: .11	Jalap Root, whole 150 fb bags fb	.27	.28	
Jewelers, large, straps ID	.45 :	.50	Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls Ib	.33 : .43	Powdered, USP 250 lb bblslb Japan Wax, 224 lb caseslb	.15%		
Small, straps B	.35 :	.30	Japan, bags	.12 : .121/2	Job's Tears, white bags	.08		
Powdered, bexes	:	.14	Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags Ib	.12%: .13	Juniper Berries. 125 lb bags lb	.03 :		-
Damar Gum. 136 b cases b	.32 :	.34	Ginseng Root, cultivated, bagsb Northwestern Wild, bagsb	7.50 : 10.00 12.00 : 15.00	KAMALA, boxesIb	3.20	3.25	
Damiana Leaves, bales Ib	.10%:	.11	Southern Wild, bags Ib	9.00 : 11.00	Karaya Gum, powdered bbls Ib Kava Kava Root, bags Ib	.16	.17	
Dandelion Root, Imp. bags Ib Deer Tongue Leaves, bales Ib	.0736	.09	Golden Seal Root, bags Ib	3.30 : 3.35	Kino Gum, black cases Ib	:	.50	2
Digitalis Leaves, bales	.06%:	.07	Powdered, boxes	3.60 : 3.75	Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags	.05	2.50	
Dill Seed, bags	.10 :	.10%	Grains or raradise, Dags	.1010	Rousso Flowers, Dags	*** :	2.00	-

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LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags To	.55 :	.60	Musk, pods Cabardine tinscs.	16.00 : 1	7.00	Patchouli Leaves, bales	.25 :	.28
Company of the Compan		.26	Tonquin		5.00	Pepper, black Sing, bags In	.09%:	.10
	.25 :		Grain Cab		6.00	White, bags	.12%:	.13
aurel Leaves, bales	.041/2:	.05	Tonquin		8.00	Peppers, red Mombasa bags To	.30 :	.31
avender Flowers, bales	.35 :	.40	Synthetic, see Chemicals.			Cherries, bags	.16%:	.17
Leeches, tubs	9.00 :	9.50	Musk Root, Russian bags D	:		Bombay, bags	.15	.154
emon Peel, bags	.08 :	.081/4	Mustard Seed, Barl brown bags Ib	.0736:	.08	Japan, bags	.37	.38
Licorice Root, Russian cut 10	:		Bombay, brown	.061/4:	.06%	Pennyroyal Herb, bales, ID	.08 :	.14
Spanish, natural bales, ID	.09 :	.10	California, brown	.07%:	.08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales Ib	.18 :	.20
Powdered, bbls	.09 :	.10	Yellow	:	.08	Peru Balsam, 120 lb kegslb	1.75 :	1.80
Selected, 2 & 5 D bundles ID	.18 :	.25	Chinese, yellow	.04 :	.041/4	Pichi Leaves, bags	:	.18
Cuttings, 125 lb bags lb	.09 :	.10	English, yellow	.08 :	.09	Pimento, select bags	.041/4:	.045
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales ID	.05 :	.06	Dutch, yellow	.08 :	.0814	Pink Root, true bags	.0179.	.95
			Danish, yellow	.07%:	.09	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch		.00
Lime Juice, clarified bblsgal	.50 :	.60	Myrrh Gum, select 200 b cs Ib	.50 :	.55	Pleurisy Root, bags	.22 :	.23
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales lb	:	.30	Sorts, cases	.45 :	.48	Plantain Leaves, bales	:	.15
Without Leaves, bales	:	.30	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags ID	.16 :	.17	Poke Berries, bags		.16
Liverwort Leaves, bales ID	:	.25			.14	Poke Root, bags	.07	.073
Lobelia Herb, bales	.10 :	.12	Aleppy, bags	.13 :		Pomegrapate Bark, of root bags, in		.80
Lobelia Seed, bags	:	.70	Nutmegs, 110s cases	.22 :	.2236	Of Fruit, bags		.30
Lovage Root, bags			75s 80s cases	.25 :	.251/2	Poppy Flowers, red bags	.30	.35
	.30 :	.35	Nux Vomica Buttons, bags Ib	.07 :	.071/2	Poppy Seed, Dutch bags	.1114:	.12
Lupulin, boxes	1.25 :	1.30	Powdered, 200 h bbls	.10%:	.11	German, bags	.1114:	.12
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs	.65 ;	.70	OAK BARK, red bags	.05 :	.06	Turkish, bags	.06	.08
MACE, Slauw, No. 1 cases Ib	.411/6:	.42	White, bags	.05 :	.06	Blue Indian, bags	.08 :	
Banda, No. 1 cases	.44 :	.45	Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases, lb	.10%:	.11	White Indian, bags	.07 :	.073
Batavia, cases	.36 :	.37	Tears, 280 lb cases	.14%:	.15			
Malva Flowers, blue bales 10	.35 :	.38	No. 1, all white, 280 h	, ,		Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags ID	.14 :	.143
Black, bales	.95 :	1.00	cases	.24 :	.30	Northern, bags	.14 :	.143
Manna, large flake cases ID	.65 :	.70	Onium, gum USP cases	:	6.75	Prickly Ash Berries, bags Ib	.13 :	.15
Small flake, cases	.38 :	.40	Granular, cans	:	7.75	Prince's Pine, bales	.14 :	.15
Sorts, cases	.36 :	.37	Powdered, USP cans	:	7.75	Pulsatilla Herb, bags	:	.40
			Orange Flowers, cases	:	1.00	Pumpkin Seed, bags	.14 :	.15
Mandrake Root, bags	.17 :	.18	Orange Peel, bitter bags	.0534:	.06	QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	.0714:	
Mastie Gum, 120 lb cases lb	.60 :	.65	Sweet, bags	.05 :	.05%	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags, Ib	.08	.083
Mezereon Bark, bags	.11 :	.13		.07 :	.08	Quince Seed, bags	:	
Matico Leaves, bales	.18 :	.20	Orris Root Florentine bold bags In		.08			
Marjoram Leaves, German bales Ib	.221/4:	.2316	Verona, bags	.05 :	.09	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags Ib	.06%:	
	.1314:	.16	Powdered, 200 b bbls b	.08 :		Dutch, bags	.08%:	
French, bales			Fingers, cases		.80	Japanese, small, bags	.06%:	
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags To	.031/4:	.06	Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags. In	.32 :	.24	Raspberries, dried boxes Ib	.35 :	.40
Montan, Wax, crude bags B	.04%:	.05	Green, hard bags	.25 :	.26	Red Saunders	.18 :	.20
Bleached	:		Refined, yellow bags		• • •	Rhatany Root, bags	.10 :	11
Moss, Iceland bales	.OT :	.08	PAPRIKA, bags		.24	RHUBARB, H. D. cases	.45 :	.46
Irish, bleached bales Ib	.07 :	.09	Pareira Brava Root, bags	.23 :	.25	Powdered, 200 lb bbls	.50 :	
Mullein Flowers, tins	.55 :	.60	Parsley Seed, bags	.08 :	.09	Rosemary Leaves, bales	.03 :	.04



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					_
Rosemary Flowers, cases bales b Rose Petals, pale b Red b	.28 : .30 .22 : .25 : .65	Snake Root, Canada natural bags. Ib Stripped, bags	.48 : .50	No. 2 to No. 6, cases D 1.00 : 1.	.85
Rue Herb, bales	.25 : .30	bales ID	.06%: .07		.50
SABADILLA SEED, bags Th	.12 : .13	Cut, 125-175 b bags b	.071/2: .08		.90
Powder, boxes	.13 : .14	Crushed, 200 lb bbls	.0814: .09		.064
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales Ib	1.40 : 1.45				.06
Valencia 1 lb cans	31.00 ; 32.00	Spearmint Leaves, American bales. In	.23 : .24		.30
Sage. Dalmatian bales D	.05%: .06%	Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases ID	.36 : .37		.12
Greek, bales	.031/2: .04	Spikenard Root, bags	.15 : .16	Spirits, see Naval Stores	
Spanish, bales	.03 : .04	Spruce Gum, boxes	1.00 : 1.50	UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias	
Sandalwood, chips bags D	: .35	Squaw Vine, bales	.17 : .18	True, see Aletris	
Ground, bags	: .40	Squill Root, white bags	.04 : .0434	Vine Vine Lauren hales . AVII.	.06
Sandarac Gum. 300 m bbls lb	.23 : .25			Company Company	.14
Sarsaparilla. Honduras bales To	.50 : .52	Stavesacre Seed, bags	.29 : .30	Vanilla Reans May whole came th 10.00 . 12	
Mexican, bales	.24 : .25	Stillingia Root, bags	.09 : .094		.25
Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales Ib	.10 : .14	Stone Root, bags	.09 : .10	Bourbon, cases	.25
Select, bales	.20 : .22	Storax, liquid artif	.70 : .75		.25
Savory Leaves, bales	.091/4: 0 .10	Gén. USP	.90 : 1.00		.00
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags Ib	.12 : .13	St. Ignatius Beans, bags Ib	: .22		.00
Scammony Resin, boxes	1.00 : 1.10	St. John's Bread, bags ID		The state of the s	.75
Scammony Root, bags	.05 : .06				.25
senega Root, Dags		Stramonium Leaves, bales Ib	.07%: .08		.26 .07
BENNA, Alex, 150 h cases h	.32 : .35	Stramonium Seed, bags	.18 : .14		.05
Half Leaf, 350 lb bales lb	.14 : .17	Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus ID	:	Wild Cherry Bark, thin green	.00
Siftings, 400 m bales m		Kombe, bags	: .35		.13
Powdered, 200 lb bblslb	.12 : .13	Sunflower Seed, domestic bags To	.07 : .0734		.07
Tinnevelly, job. 350 m bales. m Grinding, 350 m bales m	.05 : .08	South American, bags Ib	.05%: .061/		0814
Pods, 350 D bales D	.06%: .07	TAGALDER BARK, bags To	.05 : .05%	Thick Natural, bales Ib' .041/4:	.05
Powdered, 200 b bbls b	.08 : .09	Tamarinds, bbls	.05 : .0514		.06
Serpentaria Root, bags	.85 : .90	Kegsper keg	2.75 : 3.00	White, bags b : .	.15
	.72 : .73	Tansy Herb, bales	.14 : .16	Witch Hazel Bark, bags D :	.08
Shellac, T.N., bags	.75 : .80	Tar. Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls. gal.	1.60 : 1.75		.09
D. C., bags	.98 : 1.00	Thus Gum, bbls100 fb	4.50 : 6.00		.11
V. S. O., cases	.98 : 1.00	Thyme, Spanish bales Ib	.07%: .08	Levant bags	.25
Pwd. reg., 350 m bbls m	.80 : .82	French, bales	.09%: .09%	Wormwood Herb, imported bales. D .10 : .	.13
Regular Bleached, 350 lb bbls lb	.78 : .80	Tillia .See Linden			.04 14
Bone Dry, 350 to bbls 1b	.82 : .84	Tolu Balsam, 90 m cases m	.75 : .80	Ground	.06%
Sideritis Herb, cut bags ID	.14%: .16	Tonga Bark, bags,	.30 : .31	YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags Th : .	.12
Simaruba Bark, bales	.13 : .13	Tonka Beans, Angostura cases Ib	2.00 : 2.25	Yellow Parilla Root, bags Ib : .	.20
Skullcap Leaves, bales	: .30	Para, cases	.80 : .85		.11
Sloe Berries, bags	.03 : .04	Surinam, cases	.85 : .95	Zedeary Root, bags	.11

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### **Essential Oils**

Essential Oils	Copaiba, USP 50 B tims B Coriander, USP 1 B bot B		Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 b tins. b	1.60 : 1.75 7.50 : 8.00
	Croton, USP 25 m tins	1.00 : 1.10	Pimento, 25 lb tins	1.75 : 1.90
Almond, Bitter USP 5 m bots m 4.00 : 4.2	Cubebs, USP 5 lb bot lb	5.75 : 6.25	Pinus Sylvestris, 25 B tins D	: 1.75
Bitter ff PA 5 b bots b 4.00 : 4.2	Cumin, 1 m bot		Pumilio, USP 25 b tins b	: 3.00
Artificial. (See Bennaldehyde-Chemicals)	Dill, 1 m bot		Rose, Fr., S, 16 & 32 on pkge.on	: 9.00
Sweet, 56 m cans b .40 ; .4	Erigeron, 20 lb tins	1.15 : 1.25	Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 os pkgsos	5.50 : 6.50
Peach Kernel, 55 m tins m .25 : .2		1.10 . 1.20		
	EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP		Artificial, 1 lb bot	2.00 : 3.00
Apricot, see Peach Kernel	56 lb cs	.40 : .45	Rosemary, USP 271/2 ID tins ID	.46 : .50
Amber, crude 25 lb tins lb .75 : .8	Fennel USP, 25 lb tins	1.40 : 1.50	Tech., 271/2 ID tins ID	.40 : .50
Rectified, 25 m tins m 1.00 : 1.1	Geranium, Algerian 25 lb tins lb	8.50 : 9.50	Rue, 170 bot	4.35 : 4.50
Angelica Root, 11b bot 10 38.00 : 39.0	Bourbon, 25 lb tins lb	5.50 : 5.75	Sandalwood, E Ind USP 40 lb cases lb	6.75 : 7.00
Seed, 1 lb bot lb 36.00 : 38.0	Turkish, 28 lb tins	4.50 : 5.00	W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 b tins. b	4,00 : 4,10
ANISE, Tech., 66 m case m .50 : .5	Ginger, 1 To bot	- 5.25 : 5.50	Sassafras, USP 50 lb cans lb	.85 : .90
USP 50 m tins m .55 : .6			Artificial.63 lb cans, 1000 lb drs. lb	.42 : .45
Bay, 25 m tims m 2.40 : 2.5	Gingergrass, 28 D tins D	2.75 : 3.00	Savin, 5 D tins	3.75 : 4.00
Bergamot, USP, 25 lb coppers lb 3,10 : 3,2	Hemlock, 50 lb canslb	1.20 : 1.30	Spearmint, USP 60 lb cases lb	2.50 : 2.60
Artificial, 25 m cans b 2.25 : 2.5	Juniper Berries, USP 25 lb tins . lb	1.10 : 1.20	Spruce. 50 m tins	1.20 : 1.30
	Wood, 50 lb tins	.50 : .60		8.50 : 9.00
	Lavender, USP, 28 lb tins lb	2.75 : 3.75	Tansy Amer., 20 lb tinslb	
Crude, 50 lb tins	Spike, Spanish 50 lb cans lb	.70 : .80	Tar, 50 gal. bblsgai.	
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tins lb 2.40 : 2.6	LEMON, Ital. USP. 25 m tins To	.67 : .80	Refined, USP 25 lb tins lb	
Cajuput, native 50 lb tinslb .75 : .8	American, USP, 25 lb tinslb	.70 : .75	Thyme, red, USP 25 lb tins lb	.90 : 1.00
Cade, USP 25 lb tins lb .50 : .5			White, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.10 : 1.15
USP, 5 m bot m .60 : .6	Lemongrass, native, 50 h canslb	.75 : .85	Crude, 110 h drums	.85 : .90
Calamus, 5 m bot b 4.25 : 4.7	Limes, express 25 lb tinslb	2.00 : 2.25	Vetivert, Bourbon 1 lb bot lb	5.00 : 6.00
Camphor, heavy, 1000 m drums m .1134: .1	Distilled 25 lb tins	.50 : .55		24.00 : 27.00
Japanese, white, 72 m cases m .16 : .1	Linaloe, Mex. 80 lb cases lb	2.15 : 2.35	Wine, heavy 1 lb bot	: 2.75
Chinese, white 1000 lb drums, lb .16 : .1	Mace, distilled 50 lb tins lb	.95 : 1.05	WINTERGREEN.	
Capanga, Native 25 D tins D 2.25 : 2.5	Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals			2.00 : 3.00
Rectified, 25 lb tins b 2.50 : 2.7	Mustard, USP, 1 to bot	: 17.00	Sweet beh, 25 lb tins	
	Artif., USP, 57b bot		Gaultheria, true 25 lb tims lb	
Caraway, USP rec. 25 lb tins lb 4.25 : 4.5	100 m cases	: 2.55	Synthetic, USP 50 lb cases lb	: .44
Crude, 50 lb tins	Neroli, Bigarade, 1/2 and 1 lb bot, lb		Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 h tins. lb	3.00 : 3.25
Cardamon, USP 1 m bot m 13.00 : 14.0			Wormwood, dom., 25 h tins h	8.75 : 9.25
Carvol, 5 lb bot b 7.00 : 7.2	Petale, 1 m bot		Ylang Ylang. Bourbon 10 m tins. h	8.00 : 9.00
CASSIA, 75-80 p c 66 lb cases. lb 1.35 : 1.4	Artificial, 110 bot	10.00 : 25.00	Manila, 170 bot	30.00 : 35.00
Redistilled. USP 50 b cans b 1.70 : 1.7	Nutmeg, USP, 25 lb tins lb	.85 : 1.00	Artificial, 1 D bot	10.00 : 12.00
Cedar Leaf, 50 m tins m .85 : 1.0	Orange, bitter 25 lb time lb	1.90 : 2.00		
Cedar Wood, light 1000 m drums, m .25 : .2	Sweet, W. Ind., 25 lb ting lb	2.40 : 2.50	OLEORESIN	15
Calery, 1 m bot		2.50 : 2.75	Aspidium, USP 110 bot	2.75 : 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb bot lb 12.00 : 15.0	American, 25 m tins m		Capsicum, USP, 5 lb bot lb	2.65 : 2.75
	Origanum, 50 D cans D		Cubeb, USP 1 D bot D	5.35 : 5.50
				2.50 : 2.65
CITRONELLA, Ceylon, 400 m drs. m .48 : .4	Parsley, 1 b botb		Ginger, 5 lb bot	2.00 . 2.00
50 th tins th .51 : .5	Patchouli, 5 b bot	8.25 : 8.75	Malefern, See Aspidium	. 1 80
Java, 400 lb drums lb .70 : .7	Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb time lb	1.95 : 2.25	Mullein (so-called) 1 h bot h	: 1.50
50 lb tins lb .75 : .8		1.65 : 1.75	Orris, 1 lb bot	: 18.00
Cloves, USP, 50 lb cans lb 2.00 : 2.1	PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases lb	2.60 : 2.70	Pepper, black, USP, 110 bot 10	3.50 : 4.00
6 m bot	Redist., USP, 60 lb cases lb	2.85 : 3.00	Vanilla, 1 m bot	9.00 : 9.50

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THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN			A COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE AREA OF THE ARE	
NATURAL DERIVATI	VES		Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate   IERPINEOL, CP, 1000 m drums. m .50	
Anethol, 2 m bot	1.60 :	2.00	Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans lb 2.75 : 3.00   Cans 50 lb lb .55	
Borneol, 1 m bot	:	3.50	Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1 b bot b 15.00 : 16.00   Imported, 25 lb cans b .70   Crystallizable b 24.00 : 25.00   Terpinyl Acctate, 25 lb cans b 1.75	: 2.00
Citropellal, 1 m bot				: .45
Activities and the second seco			CITRONELLOL, 1 m bot m 8,00 : 12.00 Cans, 16 oz., 80 oz	
CITRAL, 25 D cans b				47
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 D cans D	.80 :	.85	DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 m cans m .90 : 1.00 Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate	
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans lb	3.25 :	3.50	Diphenyloxide, 25 m ting m .85 : .90 Yara Yara, 1 m cans 22 2.00	: 2,50
Geraniol, 50 m cans m	2.25 :	3.00	Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 lb bot lb .45 : .50	A STATE A
Pure, 51b bot		4.00	Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot lb 1.85 : 2.00 PERFUMERS' SUNDRIES	
			Ethyl Butyrate, 5 m bot m 2.00 : 2.25	: .35
			Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot lb 5.00 : 5.50 Almond Meal, 25 lb cans lb .28  Ethyl Formate, 5 lb bot lb 1.00 : 1.10 Ambergris, black, bxs oz	: 8.00
Linalcol, 5 lb bot		5.00	Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot lb 4,50 : 4.75 Ambergris, gray, bxs0z	: 28.00
MENTHOL, 60 D cases D		7.00	Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate Ralsam Conaiba, Para, 80 m cases m .24	: .25
Less cases, 5 lb cans	7.25 :	7.50	Geranyl Acetate, 1 h bot	: .30
Rhodinol, 1 m bot m	15.00 :	16.00	Heliotropin. 10 b bot b 2.50 : 2.75 Balsam Peru, 60 b cans b 1.70	: 1.75
SAFROL, 60th cans		.80	Indol. CP, 10z bot	1.60
Thymol, USP, 10 h cansh			Benzoin Gum, Slam, DES ID 1.40	4.00
	4.00	4.10	Castoreum, 110 Doc	0434
SYNTHETIC AROMAT			Limity Accesse, 1 m botter, 1	: 1.25
			Littlety's Deliables, 2 to botter the above of 2 65	: 2.80
Acetaldehyde, 50 % sol pure, 5 m bot. m	1.75 :	2.00	Labdapum, 5 D bot D	: 8.00
Acetophenone CP, 1 h bot h	4.00 :	4.25	Methyl Cinnamate, 110 bot b 5.50 : 5.75 Lanolin hydrous, 350 m bbls h .18	: .20
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cars.gal		6.00	Methyl Paracresol, 1 to bot to 8.00 : 9.00 Anhydrous, 350 to bbls to .22	: .24
Amyl Butyrate, 11b bot b			METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 500 m Musk pods, Cabardine, tinsoz 16.00	: 17.00 : 25.00
			drums	: 26.00
Amyl Formate, 1 h both		2.00	00 ID Charles	: 38.00
AMYL SALICYLATE, 100 m cbys. 10		1.40	Second Hands	
Anisie Aldehyde, 170 bot ID	4:00 :	4.50	Mirbane, rect. 1000 lb drums lb .121/2: .14 Orris Rt Flor, powd bbls lb .09	
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 40 h cbys h	1.40 :	1.50	Musk Ambrette, 1 m cans m 14.00 : 15.00 Verona, bbls m .09	: .10
FFC, 40 lb cbys	1.60 :	1.70	Musk Ketone, 1 D cans D 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch, 140 D bgs D .08	: .09
Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate				: 1.50
Benzyl Acetate, 100 m chws m	1.40 :	1.50	Attack Aprend, our caustining of the caustining	: .40
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 h bet h			Merolin, 1 m cans 2.00 ; 2.00 ; Sandarwood chips, pond, ones	: 1.75
BENZYL BENZOATE, 510 bot 10		2.00	Thenylacetaluenyue, I in Dot in T.50 : 9.00   Saponin, O in this	
Medicinal FFC		2.20	Phenylacetic Acid, 1 m bot m 3.00 : 4.00 Tale Italian, 220 m bgston 30.00	: 40.00
Benzyl Formate, 1 h bot h			PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL 1 D bot. D 7.00 : 8.00 Tale French, 220 D bagston 20.00	: 30.00
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs			Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 D bot D 15.00 : 16.00 Talc, domestic ref., 100 D bagston 20.00	: 30.00

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& Co., Trieste; 100 bls., B. H. Old & Co.,
Trieste; Thyme, 31 bls., Order, Marseilles
LICORICE—50 cs., A. M. Leslie & Co., Marseilles; 5 cs., Order, Catania; Paste, 75 cs.,
Order, Catania; Powder, 30 csks., Order,
Marseilles

LITHOPONE-200 esks., Superfos Co., Rotter-

ATHOPORE—200 csss., Superior color dam
LYCOPODIUM—25 cs., Russian Produce, Ltd.,
Danzig; 40 cs., I. J. Sherman, London
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 180 drs., A. Kraimer
& Co., Hamburg
WYROBALANS—10,204 pkts., Standard Bk. of
So. Amer., Calcutta; 7,600 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 1,460 bgs., Order, Bombay; Crushed,
2,068 pockets, Standard Bk. of So. Africa,
Calcutta; Whole, 10,759 pockets, Standard
Bank of So. Africa, Calcutta
HUX VOMICA—138 bgs., Order, Madras; 80
bgs., Order, Bombay

Calcutta; Whole, 10,739 pockets, Standard Bank of So. Africa, Calcutta
NUX VOMICA—138 bgs., Order, Madras; 80 bgs., Order, Bombay
OCHRE—669 csks., Keichard Coulston, Marseilles; 340 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 626 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 10 csks., S. L. Libby & Co., Marseilles; 10 csks., S. L. Libby & Co., Marseilles; 10 csks., S. L. Libby & Co., Marseilles; 200 csks., S. L. Libby & Co., Marseilles; 200 csks., Sun & Finch Co., St. Johns; 200 csks., Nat. Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 200 csks., Nat. City Bk., Bergen; 205 csk., Nat. Oil Products Co., St. Johns; Brown, 100 bbls., Nat. City Bk., Bergen; Codliver, 23 bbls., Lanman & Kemp, Christiania; 50 bbls., A Stallman & Co., Bergen; 25 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, Bergen; 60 bbls., H. J. Baker & Bros., Aalesund; 23 cs., Glogan & Co., Hamburg; Fussil, 38 bbls., Order, Danzig; Linseed, 142 bbls., Meteor Products Co., Rotterdam; Oleo, 2 bbls., Worthen Trott & Sullivan, Rotterdam; Olive, 5 csks., I. Alfonso, Naples; 2 cs., G. Ascione, Naples; 1 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 11 cs., M. Torant Desidenat, Trieste; 1 bbl., B. Coreccia. Trieste; 4 bbls., P. Lavino, Trieste; 1 cs., G. Chailli, Trieste; 200 bbls., Bank Comm. Agency, Trieste; 60 cs., Nat City Bk., Trieste; 37 cs., G. Hambrosino, Naples; 110 cs., J. E. Cristani, Genoa; 100 cs., Louis Bros., Genoa; 100 cs., Rieco Perretto & Co., Genoa; 225 cs., East River

Nat. Bk., Genoa; 100 cs., Reliable Imptg. Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Nat. City Bk., Genoa; 1937 cs., Order, Genoa; 15 bbls., Bk. of Amer., Marseilles; 2 cs., A. M. Leslie & Co., Marseilles; 90 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Marseilles; 10 cs., Chando Weddle, Marseilles; 123 cs., Chando Weddle, Marseilles; 123 cs., Crando Weddle, Marseilles; 123 cs., Crando Weddle, Marseilles; 124 cs., Malaga; 25 cs., Lrving Nat. Bk., Malaga; 66 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 100 cs., Heidelbach Ickelheimer & Co., Marseilles; 75 cs., Fiske & Brown, Marseilles; 350 cs., S. Fiske & Brown, Marseilles; 350 cs., S. S. Fierce & Co., Marseilles; 350 cs., 255 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 360 cs., 255 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 360 cs., 255 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 360 cs., 255 bbls., Order, Catamia; 10 bbls., L. Serra, Columbo Co., Catamia; 10 csks., 7 bbls., 84 cs., V. Lupo, Catamia; 10 csks., 7 bbls., 84 cs., V. Lupo, Catamia; 10 csks., 7 bbls., 84 cs., V. Lupo, Catamia; 10 bbls., L. Serra, Catamia; 10 bbls., L. Serra, Catamia; 10 bbls., L. Serra, Catamia; 10 bbls., 1 csc., Order, Catamia; 10 csks., 10 cs., Order, Palermo; 22 csks., Di Paoli Gironi, Naples; 16 cs., Hudson Fwdg. & Shpg. Co., Naples; 30 cs., N. D'Ambrosio, Naples; 2 cs., V. Guida, Naples; 9 cs., Hudson Fwdg. & Shpg. Co., Naples; 30 cs., N. D'Ambrosio, Naples; 2 cs., V. Guida, Naples; 9 cs., Hudson Fwdg. & Shpg. Co., Naples; 30 cs., N. Order, Tardesmon, 40 csks., Order, Catamia; 300 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; 500 bbls., Men. 40 csks., Order, Catamia; 300 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; 500 bbls., Men. Co., Port Harcourt; Poppy, 2 csks., Fezandie & Sperric, Havre; Suffar Olive, 500 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; 500 bbls., Men. Co., Parter and Comm. Italo., Triente; 20 bbls., Men. Co., Rotterdam; 17 cs., J. W. Lyon & Co., Rotterdam; 17 cs., J. Co., Naples; 10 cs., Huth Gillespic & Co., Marseil

Marseilles OPIUM-10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, South-

PAPAIN-18 cs., Chase Nat. Bk., London PIASSAVA-193 bls., W. R. Grace & Co. Bahia
POTASSIUM SALTS—20 bbls., Weisenthal
& Co., Hamburg; 63 bbls., J. Munroe &
Co., Hamburg; Alum, 203 bbls., Weisenthal
& Co., Hamburg; 31 bbls., Weisenthal
& Co., Hamburg; 125 bbls., 89 bbls., Weisenthal
& Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 3 cs., Baldwin Universal Consol Co., Gothenburg; Chlorate, 150 drs., Brown Bros. & Co.,
Marseilles; Cyanide, 30 cs., A. Dorr & Co.,
Gothenburg; Permanganate, 20 drs., L. D.
Hall, Hamburg; Prussiate, 20 csks., Superfos
Co., Copenhagen

Hall, Hamburg; Prussiate, 20 csks., Superios Co., Copenhagen PRECIPITATED BONE PHOSPHATE—550 bgs., Order, Antwerp OUINIDINE—3 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., Rotterdam OUININE—25 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 25 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., Rotterdam; Products, 9 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

Rotterdam; Products, 9 cs., R. W. Greek & Co., Rotterdam 3 scks., J. Lopez, Vigo; Broom, 29 bls., H. Triest & Co., Vera Cruz; 39 bls., Order, Vera Cruz; Canagria, 60 bgs., Order, Vera Cruz; Canagria, 60 bgs., Order, Vera Cruz; Centian, 35 bls., Order, Marseilles; 225 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Bordeaux; 93 bls., Anderson Hillier, Bordeaux; 94 bls., Anderson Hillier, Bordeaux; 63 bls., Order, Marseilles; Licorice, 5 bgs., Order, Catania; 3 cs., Order, Catania; 1 bbl., Brit. Amer. Tobacco Co., Panama; Sarsaparilla, 14 bls., Order, Cristobal: 25 bls., D. L. Bretzfelder Bros., Tampico; 10 bls., Westfields Bros., Vera Cruz; SAL AMMONIAC—97 bbls., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Hamburg; 13-bbls., Weisenthal & Co., Hamburg; 13-bbls., Weisenthal & Co., Hamburg;

SALT-560 scks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liver-

SEED—39 bgs., J. I. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 98 bgs., J. Bessis, Bordeaux; 19 bgs., Baldwis Universal Co., Rotterdam; 38 bgs., Baldwis Universal Co., Rotterdam; 38 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Rotterdam; 38 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Rotterdam; 38 bgs., Isterntl. Fwdg. Co., Rotterdam; 38 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 9 bgs., Vaughans Seed Store, Naples; 4 bgs., O. G. Hempsteed & Sons, Naples; 385 bgs., L. Dakufeldt, Copenhagen; 15 bgs., Order, Copenhagen; 26 bgs., Order, London; 37 bgs., Amer. Exp. Co., Liverpool; 200 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; Caraway, 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 30 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 300 bls., Sokol & Co., Rotterdam; Caraway, 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 32,360 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 300 bls., Sokol & Co., Rotterdam; 23,260 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 378 bgs., Vulcan Foreign Commerce Corp'n, Rotterdam; 230 bgs., Vulcan Foreign Commerce Corp'n, Rotterdam; 230 bgs., Vulcan Foreign Commerce Corp'n, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., Vulcan Foreign Commerce Corp'n, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., Vulcan Foreign Commerce Corp'n, Rotterdam; 260 bgs., Vulcan Foreign Commerce Corp'n, Rotterdam; 180 bgs., Co., Antwerp; Cumin, 27 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 181 bgs., Co. E. Armstrong, London; 155 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Bombay; 134 bgs., Drust Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lowis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lowis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Cat Amer. Co., Rotterda

### NEW NARCOTIC REGULATIONS ISSUED

NEW NARCOTIC REGULATIONS ISSUED

(Continued from page 1242)

in the case of coca leaves shall be the same as in the case of merchandise generally.

Regulation 6—Entries.

Crude opium may be entered only for consumption or for transportation in bond between the ports designated in Regulation 2 for imports. Entry of either crude opium or coca leaves shall not be permitted unless the application to import has been approved by the Federal Narcotics Control Board nor unless the merchandise has been properly described in the manifest of the importing vessel or carrier.

Coca leaves, however, may be entered either for consumption or warehouse, or for transportation in bond to any of the ports designated in Regulation 2.

Regulation 7—Importations of unusual amounts.

No amount of crude opium or coca leaves which may be imported within any certain period as necessary to provide for medical and legitimate uses only will be fixed by the Board at present but special explanation of importations of unusual amounts of such articles either in single shipments or in the aggregate will be required and carefully investigated by the Board.

Regulation 8—Reports of stocks on hand and probable future requirements.

Importers shall render to the Board, as soon as practicable after

Regulation 8—Reports of stocks on hand and probable future requirements.

Importers shall render to the Board, as soon as practicable after December 31st of each year, or oftener if specially required, a report of the stocks of narcotic drugs on hand and an estimate of the probable requirements for the medical and legitimate uses for the next year or any other period that may hereafter be specially designated.

of the probable requirements for the medical and legitimate uses for the next year or any other period that may hereafter be specially designated.

EXPORTS

Regulation 9—No exportation without previous approval.

No person shall take out of the United States on his person or in his baggage or offer to any carrier for transportation out of the United States, nor shall any carrier receive for exportation or export out of the United States any narcotic drug unless and until an application for permission to export shall have been approved by the Federal Narcotics Control Board.

Regulation 10—Applications.

Applications in triplicate for permission to export narcotic drugs should be made under oath on an approved form, stating all the material facts, and addressed to the nearest Collector of Customs sufficiently early to permit of orderly procedure and any necessary investigation. With this application the shipper's export declaration in due form should also be submitted, together with any import license (and a translation thereof if in a foreign language) or certified copy of such license, that may have been issued by the country of destination, or other evidence that the merchandise is consigned to an authorized permittee.

Verification by an American consular officer of signatures on foreign import licenses will not be necessary if such licenses bear the official seal of the officer signing the same.

After careful consideration of such application and any investigation deemed necessary, the Collector will forward the application to the Board with his recommendation.

Regulation 11—Labeling of packages.

In lieu of the marking on the outside of the packages required in the previous regulations (T. D. 38381), the inner packages shall be labeled in a legible and conspicuous manner to show the narcotic character of the contents.

Regulation 13—In-transit shipment under Section 2 (Sub-Section 5) of the

Regulation 13—In-transit shipments transferred in the United States or remaining on board the transporting vessel. Each in-transit shipment under Section 2 (Sub-Section 5) of the Act, will be considered by the Board on its individual merits but in general the regulations governing exports will be applied so far as practicable except that the Collector of Customs may permit narcotic drugs other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking to be retained on board a vessel arriving from a foreign port which are shown on the manifest to be destined to another foreign port.

Articles in transit manifested merely as drugs, medicines, or chemicals, without evidence to satisfy the Collector that they are non-narcotic, will be detained and subjected at the carrier's risk and expense to such examination as may be necessary to satisfy the Collector whether they are of a narcotic character. With a view to avoiding such inconvenience, the carrier should

not accept in transit shipments of such articles unless accom-panied by properly verified certificates of the shippers, specifying the items in the shipment and stating whether narcotic or not

Regulation 14—Importations or exportations by mail prohibited. The importation or exportation of narcotic drugs in the regular mails or by parcel post will not be permitted. Regulation 15—Vessels' stores. Collectors may permit narcotic drugs in reasonable quantity and properly listed as medical stores of vessels to remain on such vessels if satisfied that such drugs are adequately safeguarded and used only for medical purposes. Smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking shall be seized however, whenever and wherever Regulation 16—Cautada of account.

found.

Regulation 16—Custody of narcotic drugs forfeited or not claimed. All narcotic drugs which are forfeited in proceedings for condemnation, or not claimed as provided by law, or which are summanily forfeited as provided in sub-division (d) Sub-Section 2, Section 1, of the Act, will be reported to the Board and temporarily retained by the officer reporting the same as custodian for the Board pending further instructions.

Regulation 17—Violations of the law to be reported.

Collectors of Customs shall report to the United States Attorney and to the Board any violations of the law which they may discover.

Collectors of Customs shall report to the United States and to the Board any violations of the law which they may discover.

Regulation 18—Compliance with other laws and regulations applicable is necessary.

All regulations of or action by the Board is subject to the provisions of the customs, internal revenue, and other laws and regulations applicable.

Regulation 19—Emergency regulations superseded.

These regulations will supersede the emergency regulations published in T.D. 39154 of June 12, 1922.

Regulation 20—Previous licenses valid.

Authorizations to import or export issued prior to the taking effect hereof by the Division of Customs, Treasury Department, under the provisions of the regulations published in T.D. 39154 of June 12, 1922, will continue valid.

Regulation 21—Secretary of the Board.

The Board hereby designated Mr. H. A. Hayward, Law Clerk, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, as its secretary with authority to act on applications and conduct correspondence for and on behalf of the Board.

Regulation 22—Time of taking effect.

These regulations shall take effect November 15, 1922.

The Federal Narcotics Control Board: CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State.

A. W. MELLON

Secretary of the Treasury HERBERT HOOVER

Secretary of Commerce.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1922.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1922.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending Nov. 4 included the following: On the steamer Ibukisan Maru, from Kobe, to Bank of California National Association 73 bags pepper, to the Amalgamated Trading Co. 437 bags hemp seed, to Mitsui & Co. 20 cases refined sulfur and 105 cases safety matches, to C. Solomon, Jr., 72 casks graphite, to Harold F. Blum & Co. 25 cases refined camphor, to the Pacific Trading Co. 50 cases vegetable wax; from Dairen, to Balfour Guthrie & Co. 250 barrels soya bean oil, to Anglo & London Paris National Bank 230 bags hemp seed, to Bank of California National Association 700 bags hemp seed, to American National Bank 419 bags hemp seed, to Mercantile Trust Co. 3,986 bags bean cakes and to American Finance & Commerce Co. 42 bags hemp seed. On the schooner Alert, from Faisi, to Burns, Philp & Co. 657 tons copra.



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#### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHICAGO CONCERN wishes representation of one or two good houses dealing in materials used by perfume, soap and flavoring extract mfrs. Have large storing space and can carry stock. Box 260, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Buyers of all Indian raw produce for medicinal and tanning purposes at rates defying competition. Cash against documents. Indian (Export & Import) Agency, Post Box 233. Madras India.

MANUFACTURERS—Chemical jobbing house with exceptionally good connections among consumers of chemicals in textile industry, desire output of one or two small plants manufacturing textile chemicals. Also interested in chemicals for tanning, paper and allied industries. Address Box 262, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

RECEIVERS SALE of plant and equipment of Transatlantic Chemical Corporation, Monday, Nov. 27, 1922. Adapted for the extraction and refining of vegetable oils, the manufacture of sulphonated and textile oils, or making dyestuffs, soap, paint, varnish, etc., or the manufacture of coal tar, pharmaceutical and proprietary preparations. All particulars and inspection upon request. Edmund B. Clary; Clark McK. Whittemore, Receivers, Linden, N. J.

#### HELP WANTED

SALESMAN, for southern textile and fertilizer trade, heavy and fine chemicals, fertilizer materials. Rare opportunity for advancement. New southern firm. Box 267, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

BLEACHING POWDER—Wanted a Chemist or Foreman with experience in the manufacture of Bleaching Powder by the Weldon Process. Box 248, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PHÁRMACEUTICAL SALESMEN (2) Large reputable manufacturer of digestive ferments gland substances and animal derivatives, seling doctors, hospitals, retail and wholesale druggists, has attractive opening for first-class combination detail and salesmen to cover New York City and Brooklyn, and one to cover the city of Philadelphia. Successful applicants must be familiar with products we offer and possess both detail and selling ability and be able to deliver volume business. Reply in detail giving full particulars, past experience, age. salary requirements and general qualifications. Box 257, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A SALESMAN who knows the Essential Oil. Perfume and Soap trade thoroughly. One who can sell a complete line of foreign perfume bases. Must be unusually competent and have good personality. Answer stating qualifications and salary desired. Box 244, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

#### HELP WANTED

SALESMEN (3) with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to sell chemical raw materials for an old established firm. Salary will be commensurate with ability shown. State in detail and in confidence your experience, age and salary expected. Box 255, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN, capable of working along established line also developing his own business, not an order taker or peddler, but a real salesman, is offered a very good opportunity in growing successful chemical house. State age, experience and remuneration expected. Replies treated confidentially. Box 258, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY MAN experienced in the manufacture of shaving and dental cream. Must be capable of producing superior quality. Box 253, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

TEXTILE CHEMIST with experience in finishing cotton goods. State age, experience and salary expected when applying. Box 256, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL trader, experienced man who can develop chemical department for live house; interesting proposition to right man. M. De Mattia Chemicals, 237 Mercer St., New York City.



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#### SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by an experienced wholesale drug man-13 years experience. Box 266, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ALL AROUND wholesale drug man wishes to connect with reliable house, preferably in the West. Box RX 254, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ORGANIC CHEMIST, with wide experience along pharmaceutical and biological products, cosmetic preparations, fine organic chemicals, as operator and research chemist, desires a position of responsibility. Box 263, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FLAVORING EXTRACT CHEMIST, with extensive experience along Soda Water, Bakery, Household extracts, emulsions, and allied products, seeks connection with progressive firm. Box 264, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

FOR SALE 500 lbs. technical Benzaldehyde in carboys. Address Box 251, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

WANTED: odd and surplus lots of chemicals, dyes, drugs, intermediates, oils, gums, etc. Dye Drug and Chemical Co., 105 John St., N. Y. City, Beckman 7563.

FOR SALE: 250 liters of imported Neon Gas, U. S. Custom Sealed, in steel cylinder, for \$5.00 per liter. No charge for cylinder. Contains 75% Neon, 24% Helion, 19% Foreign Gas. Box 268, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—In quantity lots attractive prices Silver Proteinate and Protargentum, Squibb make, in 1 oz. bottles; also Paraformaldehyde billets Schieffelin make 100—1-10 gr. to the bottle. Box 262, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—by manufacturer large quantities of Phthalic Anhydride for immediate and future delivery. Box 259, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale 1,000 lbs. Hexamethylene U.S.P. in kegs of 100 lbs. Submit bids. Box 261 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED-Iron or steel borings. Franken, Chatham, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: American Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks, Seeds, Flowers, Witch Hazel leaves, Ginseng, etc. Inquiries solicited. Joseph Powell Co., Bristol, Tenn.

OFFER Tale, high grade imported, also various surplus drugs; attractive prices. Fulton Laboratories, Inc., 207 Water St., N. Y. City.

#### PLANT EQUIPMENT

WANTED, enameled pot 100-125 gallons with or without jacket; also several iron drums with removable head. Franken, Chatham, New Jersey.

WANTED: an Emulsifier, about 25 gallon capacity. State full particulars and price, also maker's name. A. A. P. Corp., 57 New Chambers St., N. Y. City.

WANTED: Single effect Vacuum or Evaporation Pan approximately 11 ft. 6 in. dia. by 8 ft. 6 in. on straight side, with conicalbottom. Send full description, also cuts or blue prints and price. Answer 2 Cyril Terrace, Akron, Ohio.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

ASK THE Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club (Agency) 52 East 41st Street, New York City. If you need a chemist (man or woman) for the laboratory or works. If you wish a position for the practice of your profession. No charge to employers. Moderate fee to applicants. Prof. Herbert R. Moody, Chairman Club Committee.



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For full particulars as to products and addresses see Index of Advertisers on the page following.

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McKechnie Bros.

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The Miner-Edgar Co.

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Plaitz & Bauer

The Selden Co.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chem.

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Solvay Process Co.

Superfos Company

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

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The Warner Chemical Co.

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.

Jacques Wolf & Co.

PINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories
Baird & McGuire
Bowker Chemical Co.
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Chicago Starch Co.
Antoine Chiris Co.
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Commonwealth Chemical Corp.
Charles Cooper & Co.
Darco Sales Corp.
The Dow Chemical Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
B. G. Feinberg
E. Fougers & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Guasti-Finch Chem.
Co.
William S. Gray & Co.
H. W. Greeff & Co.
Hoffman-La Roche Chem. Wks.
Industrial Chemical Co.

EMICALS
Jose Lopes
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
May & Baker
Merck & Co.
Meteor Products Co.
H. A. Metz & Co.
The Miner-Edgar Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Perth Amboy Chem. Wks.
Pfalts & Bauer
Pharma Chem. Corp.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
Chas. V. Sparhawk
Stein Hall & Co.
Superfos Company
Ungerer & Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.

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Dow Chemical Co.
Dye Products & Chem. Co.
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H. A. Metz & Co. National Aniline & Chemical Newport Chemical Works
Pharma Chem. Cop.
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Jordan Coal Tar Products Co.
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Co.
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Protexol Corp.
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Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. Morana, Incorporated Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. Chas. V. Sparhawk Ungerer & Co.

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